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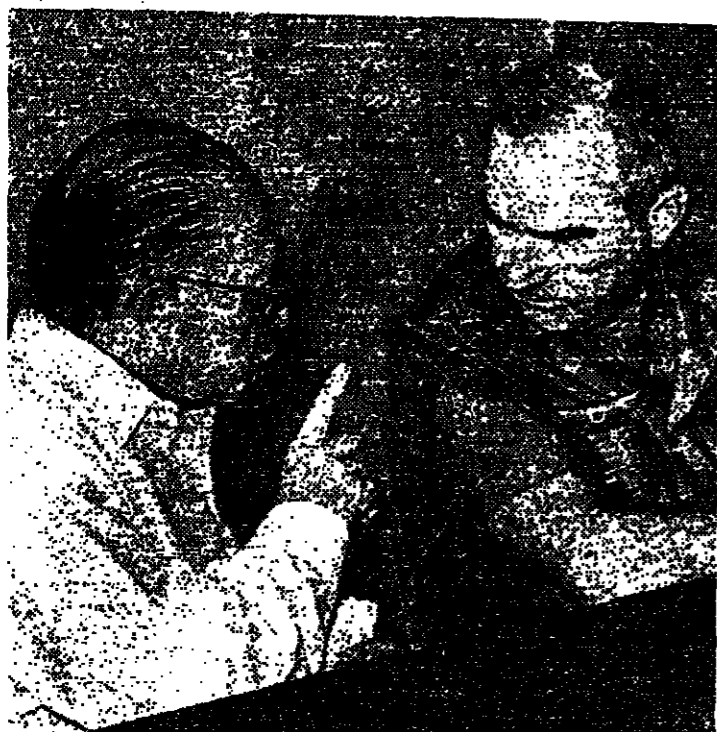
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1981

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Prime Minister Begin, left, chats with Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, the Israeli Army chief of staff, before briefing the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the Knesset on the Iraqi raid.

Begin Warns Baghdad on New Reactor; Iraq Defends Nuclear Plans as Peaceful

Arab Envoys Are Briefed On Attack

From Agency Dispatches BEIRUT — Iraqi Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi on Tuesday defended his country's nuclear program, saying it was for peaceful purposes and subject to international inspection.

The Iraqi news agency said Mr. Hammadi called in the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Baghdad to brief them about Sunday's Israeli air strike against a French-built atomic reactor close to the Iraqi capital.

Iraq has called for an emergency meeting of the 21-member Arab League to discuss the attack, which has been widely condemned and has brought expressions of support for Baghdad from throughout the Arab world. The meeting is expected to take place in Baghdad on Thursday.

At the United Nations, a spokesman said that the Security Council would defer until Friday formal consideration of the attack on the installation. Iraq had asked for an immediate debate.

Mr. Hammadi plans to go to New York to present charges to the council that Israel committed "premeditated aggression." He was quoted as saying the raid would not undermine Iraqi determination to press ahead with development plans.

He said Israel wanted to prevent Arab countries from achieving technological development or making industrial progress and that the attack implied that no Arab country was safe from Israeli military strikes.

Iraq, Mr. Hammadi said, was establishing the first stage of a peaceful nuclear program "at a time when the enemy [Israel] possesses nuclear weapons and this is known internationally."

Iraqi nuclear installations, the news agency quoted him as saying, were under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which had "issued a clear (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Israelis hail Prime Minister Menachem Begin on learning of the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Pentagon Wavers on Delivery Of F-16 Fighter Planes to Israel

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — The delivery of F-16 fighter planes to Israel scheduled to begin this week is uncertain because of the Israeli bombing of a nuclear reactor in Iraq, Henry Catto, a Pentagon spokesman, indicated Tuesday.

A decision has yet to be made on whether to go ahead with delivery of four F-16s scheduled to start Friday, Mr. Catto said.

At the State Department, meanwhile, spokesman Dean Fischer said that although U.S. arms sales to Israel are under review, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

United States has no intention of backing away from its commitments to Israel. The Pentagon spokesman said: "No decision has been made on a moratorium on sales or deliveries to Israel," pending an administrative investigation into whether Israel violated a legal bar on use of U.S.-supplied equipment against another country without U.S. approval.

"I don't think it should take very long," Mr. Catto said when asked for his estimate of when a finding would be made by the administration.

He gave no hint as to what action the administration might take if Israel was found to have misled the U.S. aircraft.

Mr. Catto said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger strongly condemned the attack. He refused to characterize Mr. Weinberger's "emotional state" in condemning the Israeli attack, but he quoted the Pentagon chief as saying that the strike made the chances of success more difficult for Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East who is trying to resolve the dispute between Syria and Israel.

The United States already has delivered 25 of the 40 F-15 fighters bought by Israel and 53 of 75 F-16s. The scheduled delivery of the next group of four F-16s this week puts pressure on President Reagan to decide whether to continue or suspend arms deliveries and possibly future sales to Israel.

Mr. Catto said that Mr. Weinberger has directed the Pentagon's senior lawyer, William Howard Taft 4th, to "find out precisely what the law requires and come up with recommendations" as to what the U.S. government should do. Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, urged caution in deciding how the United States should react to the Israeli raid. "Let's not rush to judgment," he said.

The United States has four highly sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System planes in Saudi Arabia. But Mr. Catto said these aircraft were "too far away" to detect the Israeli warplanes as they streaked across northwest Saudi Arabia toward their target in Iraq.

Israeli Leader Promises To Confront 'Any Enemy'

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Tuesday warned Iraq Tuesday night against rebuilding a nuclear reactor to produce atomic weapons. He said that Israel would use "all the facilities at our disposal" to destroy any such reactor.

Mr. Begin also said that Israel would not tolerate an enemy country — Arab or otherwise — developing weapons of mass destruction intended for use against Israel.

In a toughly worded response to questions posed at a crowded news conference here, Mr. Begin said that the Israeli Air Force attack Sunday against a 70-megawatt nuclear reactor near Baghdad was conducted in "supreme, legitimate self-defense."

If the nuclear reactor had not been destroyed, Mr. Begin said, there would have been another Holocaust. He then exclaimed: "There will never be another Holocaust in the history of the Jewish people. Never again, never again!"

Rejecting the wave of international criticism that followed the raid, Mr. Begin asked: "Where is the country which would tolerate such a danger?" He drew a parallel between the potential tragedy of an atomic explosion over Tel Aviv and the 1½ million children poisoned by gas in Nazi death camps in World War II.

Details of Raid

Flanked by his army chief of staff, air force commander and chief of military intelligence, Mr. Begin also revealed some details of the daring, surprise air strike.

He and his military aides said that the Israeli jets flew more than 1,000 miles to their target, apparently avoiding detection until they reached the Iraqi border, where there was sporadic anti-aircraft fire. No Israeli planes were hit.

The Israeli aircraft, according to foreign sources, included nine F-4 Phantoms that were given protective cover by U.S.-built F-15 and F-16 fighters.

Israeli military officials said the raid lasted only two minutes, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

that there was no time for Iraqi interceptors to scramble. A color video tape of films taken during the raid was shown Tuesday to members of the Cabinet, but the minister's office said it was unlikely that the film would be released.

Air Force Lt. Gen. David Ivri said that, in preparation for the raid, the air force constructed models of the target and tested different types of aircraft for effectiveness. He said that "many exercises and many plans" were tested over a period of months.

Gen. Ivri listed the major problems as coping with the extraordinary range, refueling the aircraft, homing in on the target and maintaining control along the route.

Route Undisclosed

None of the military chiefs would disclose the exact route followed, but it was understood that the Israeli jets took off from the Erzion air base near Eilat, on the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba and flew an indirect route over Saudi Arabia, bypassing Jordan.

Foreign sources reported that some of the Israeli pilots communicated with each other in Arabic, apparently to give the impression that they were flying Jordanian aircraft. The planes were said to have refueled in the air on the return leg of the trip.

Gen. Ivri said that the mission was carried out with such precision that the debriefing of the pilots was "rather boring."

The army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, said that there was sporadic anti-aircraft fire at the Iraqi border, but that no surface-to-air missiles were fired and that no Iraqi aircraft attempted to intercept the Israeli jets.

When asked if the presence of French nuclear technicians at the reactor — contrary to Israeli intelligence reports that shift workers were likely to be off on Sunday — represented an intelligence failure, the army chief of intelligence, Yehoshua Saguy, replied: "Perhaps the failure was in France."

No New Bombs

He noted that several aircraft heavily bombed a relatively small target while causing a maximum of three casualties, and said that such an accomplishment could not be interpreted as a failure in intelligence.

The Israeli military chiefs said that no new type of bomb was used.

Gen. Ivri said that it was impossible to compare the hazards of Sunday's mission with a possible Israeli air strike against the Syrian surface-to-air missile batteries deployed in central Lebanon.

Then, cryptically invoking a saying in Hebrew about boasting before donning armor, Gen. Ivri said that the Israeli operation was behind Israel, while the Syrian problem lay ahead.

For his part, Mr. Begin said that in two to three years Iraq would have produced up to five atomic bombs, and that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had already publicly threatened to use them against Israel.

When asked if the attack signaled a new policy of pre-emptive strikes against all Arab nations that initiated nuclear programs, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kania Denounces Press in Poland, Vows Shake-Up

By John Darnton New York Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's Communist Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, declared Tuesday that the nation's allies are justified in their alarm over developments here and he promised to tighten control in important areas of national life. Addressing a critical meeting of the party's Central Committee,

The U.S. will sell the Soviet Union 6 million metric tons of grain in the first shipments since the embargo. Page 2.

which was called to consider a stern letter of warning from the Soviet party, Mr. Kania admitted for the first time that a letter even had been received. The warning from the Soviet Union said Poland's independence is in jeopardy, he told the audience, if the party does not move against counter-revolution.

As the committee met, a threat by the Solidarity independent trade union to hold a two-hour warning strike in four northern provinces on Thursday evaporated. After negotiations lasting into the early morning, Solidarity leaders formally requested the local chapters to put off any strike until July 3, and the chapters agreed.

Quotes From Letter

Mr. Kania quoted the letter directly when he said, "The serious danger that hangs over Socialism in Poland constitutes a threat to the very existence of the independent Polish state."

Reading his hourlong speech under a portrait of Lenin, he paused a moment and said: "All of you comrades know this letter. Our friends are fully justified in their reaction."

Mr. Kania lashed out at what he called a frightening trend of anti-Sovietism and a deterioration in public order, and he pledged to introduce stricter control over the press and greater discipline within the party.

At the same time, however, he promised that the reforms would continue. "The Politburo is of the opinion that [there is] no other sensible alternative," he declared. A party congress, which many outsiders have predicted would solidify the reforms as an indelible party policy, will be held as scheduled on July 14, he said.

Others called for a strengthening of the police, accused the West of attempting to undermine Polish-Soviet relations and criticized the Solidarity union. It was a far cry from the liberal views aired at earlier sessions.

Mr. Kania's address opening the two-day session appeared to be twofold in purpose: An attempt to soothe the Kremlin's anxieties by asserting that the party hierarchy is not blind to the dangers to Socialism posed by galloping liberalism.

An attempt to fend off a possible attack on his own position from Poland's party hard-liners, whose position has been considerably strengthened by the Soviet letter. Sources here said that Mr. Kania was criticized by name in the message, which was addressed to the entire Polish Central Committee.

In the negotiations with the Solidarity union, Jan Szczepanski, who heads a special parliamentary com-

mission overseeing union-government accord, promised union leaders that his commission would report back to them by July 3 on the Bydgoszcz incident involving a confrontation between union members and police. A spokesman for the Bydgoszcz chapter of Solidarity said Tuesday night that the four northern provinces would go along with the strike suspension.

No one admitted as much, but it was clear that the Soviet letter, which has raised tensions in Poland, was a factor behind the union's moderation.

The threat of intervention implicit in the language of the letter went beyond the bits and pieces leaked to Western correspondents Monday. The Polish leadership has often said that attempts to undermine Socialism pose a threat to the country's independence, but the words carry an ominous ring when they come from Moscow.

Toughest Speech

A similar message accusing the Czech party leadership of backing down on promises to stem revisionism was sent by the Soviet Politburo to the Czech party on August 17, 1968, only three days before the Soviet-led invasion that crushed the liberal movement there.

Tuesday, the Slovak Communist Party organ added to the analogy by asserting that the political opposition in Poland today is the same as that in France 13 years ago.

Mr. Kania's speech was his toughest since coming to power at the height of the first wave of labor unrest last September. The tone was set in his criticism of the press, which he said must return to an orthodox path.

"Our allies are indignant about the filthy wave of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism," he said. "Libelous leaflets, indiscriminate falsehoods about the essence of our relations with the Soviet Union, barbaric acts of destroying monuments and graves of Soviet soldiers are offensive to our sense of national dignity."

With uncertainty about Arab reaction and possible retaliation, administration officials and congressional leaders were initially cautious about making assessments beyond the State Department's strong condemnation of the raid.

But officials were fearful that the Israeli strike had not only complicated the peacemaking effort in Lebanon by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, but that it might also handicap broader U.S. efforts to promote an Arab-Israeli peace. Furthermore, it might hinder administration plans to move Israel and the moderate Arabs into a strategic consensus to resist Soviet penetration of the region, the officials said.

Normally, when tensions rise between Israel and one of the Arab states, moderate Arab countries as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan feel the pull of Arab solidarity and become more reluctant than usual to be drawn into the process of peace with Israel. Iraq's call for an Arab meeting seemed aimed at exploiting such tensions after the Israeli raid.

"It has extraordinary implications," com-

U.S. Denounced by Russia As Accomplice in Strike

New York Times Service MOSCOW — The Soviet Union charged Tuesday that the United States was a direct accomplice in the Israeli raid on an Iraqi atomic reactor, which Moscow condemned as an "act of gangsterism."

The accusations were made in a statement that the news agency Tass said it had been "authorized" to make, a qualification reserved for pronouncements emanating directly from the government.

"The bandit raid by Israeli aviation on the capital of Iraq is resolutely condemned in Soviet leading circles, and they hold that responsibility for it is borne by Israel and the United States of America, which arms the aggressor and gives it every support," Tass said.

The statement followed a stream of attacks on the raid in the Soviet media, with repeated allegations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

that the Reagan administration was advised of the operation in advance and had sanctioned it.

Among the evidence of U.S. collusion advanced by the Soviet press was the ability of the Israeli bombers to fly undetected past the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes supplied to Saudi Arabia by the United States.

"This act of gangsterism is a link in the long chain of Tel Aviv's crimes, of which the ruling circles of the United States of America are direct accomplices and in effect inspirers," Tass said. Billions of dollars and the latest in equipment were flowing from the United States to Israel to finance "Israeli aggression," including the jets used to attack Baghdad, the agency said.

The statement made no reference to the law requires and come up (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israeli Raid in Iraq Puts Reagan at Odds With Friend

U.S. Strategy in Middle East Suddenly Presented With New Obstacles

By Hedrick Smith New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Israeli air attack on Iraq's nuclear installation has presented the Reagan administration with its first sharp confrontation against a friendly country. It has also raised new obstacles for the administration's overall strategy in the Middle East.

With uncertainty about Arab reaction and possible retaliation, administration officials and congressional leaders were initially cautious about making assessments beyond the State Department's strong condemnation of the raid.

But officials were fearful that the Israeli strike had not only complicated the peacemaking effort in Lebanon by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, but that it might also handicap broader U.S. efforts to promote an Arab-Israeli peace. Furthermore, it might hinder administration plans to move Israel and the moderate Arabs into a strategic consensus to resist Soviet penetration of the region, the officials said.

Normally, when tensions rise between Israel and one of the Arab states, moderate Arab countries as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan feel the pull of Arab solidarity and become more reluctant than usual to be drawn into the process of peace with Israel. Iraq's call for an Arab meeting seemed aimed at exploiting such tensions after the Israeli raid.

"It has extraordinary implications," com-

mented Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader. "It was totally unexpected. It will certainly make Ambassador Habib's mission more difficult. It's a serious matter and a cause for great concern."

Although Sen. Baker raised the danger of an Arab counterstrike against Israeli reactors, high administration officials said that

NEWS ANALYSIS

Washington had not yet detected any alarming Arab military movements or alerts. Iraq's own delayed and subdued reaction to the raid was read here as a sign of Baghdad's own reluctance to battle Israel directly while engaged in war with Iran.

Camp David Accords

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin, the Democratic chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, condemned the Israeli raid as "a highly irresponsible action." He said the raid could destroy the Camp David process by which Israel and Egypt have made peace and have been negotiating on a West Bank settlement. Administration officials, however, were less pessimistic.

They noted that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has been steadily implementing the accords worked out at Camp David. Moreover, Mr. Sadat has often scored Iraqi leaders, accusing them of posturing with militant statements but not engaging in battle against Israel.

Some knowledgeable diplomats suggested

that Israel's peace with Egypt, reinforced by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's latest meeting with Mr. Sadat on the Sinai, enabled the Israelis to feel free to attack Iraq without fearing a counterattack across the Sinai from Egypt.

For the Reagan administration, the two immediate problems are to keep momentum behind Mr. Habib's efforts to break the Syrian-Israeli deadlock in Lebanon and to deal with the question of whether Israel has violated U.S. law by using U.S.-supplied F-4 and F-15 jets in the attack on Iraq.

In December, 1974, Washington cut off military aid to Turkey because Congress determined that the Turkish use of U.S. arms in its invasion of Cyprus violated the Arms Export Control Act. That act permits supply of U.S. weapons "to friendly countries solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defense" and for use in selective security arrangements in conformity with the UN Charter.

Sen. Zablocki was quoted as calling the Israeli bombing of Iraq "an offensive act, not a defense act." He later said his committee would make "a full and careful review" of the Israeli action and if it found that the law was violated, "then the law should be enforced."

Interpretation of Law

But Sen. Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, contended that in his view "a pre-emptive strike is defensive" in view of his information that Iraq "could have provided a [nuclear] weapon by Oct. 1 and, if not then, certainly by the end of the year."

In the past Congress has been reluctant to enforce restrictions on Israel's use of U.S. arms. In 1978, Cyrus R. Vance, as secretary of state, notified Congress that Israeli raids on southern Lebanon may have violated the export control act. Congress declined to interpret the law this way.

But the Israeli actions seem likely to sharpen congressional debate over the Reagan administration's plans to draw such friendly countries as Israel, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia into loose and indirect cooperation with Washington to resist Soviet penetration, partly through the inducement of U.S. arms. Israel and its supporters have already strongly opposed the administration's intention to sell Saudi Arabia five highly sophisticated planes.

Even if Congress eventually goes along with future arms sales to Israel and Saudi Arabia, the administration feels the embarrassment of sharp frictions with Israel in spite of President Reagan's repeated assurances of support during the presidential campaign and the administration's recent efforts to ease frictions in Lebanon.

Although the administration does not want to debate Israel publicly, officials privately dispute the Israeli contention that Iraq was on the verge of producing a nuclear weapon this year. "We think it would have been several years — three years anyway," a well-placed official said.

Mr. Reagan was reported to have been upset that the Israeli action was timed at a moment of delicate diplomacy aimed at promoting a settlement in Lebanon.

Fail and Fine Gael are both rooted in the nationalist movement that

late Premier Sean Lemass, Mr. Haughey held several Cabinet pos-

world recession and contended (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



GREEN-LINE TRAFFIC — Beirut's so-called Green Line, which divides the city into Moslem West and Christian East, is crowded with traffic as Arab League mediators and Lebanese government officials announced agreement on a cease-fire in all Lebanese territory. Details, Page 2.

U.S., Russia Agree To New Grain Sales

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The United States and the Soviet Union agreed Tuesday to sell the Soviet Union 6 million metric tons of grain in the next four months, the first such shipments since the U.S. embargo was lifted by President Reagan.

U.S. Undersecretary of Agriculture Stanley G. Lodwick announced the agreement at the U.S. Embassy here after talks with Soviet officials.

Senate Confirms Crocker as Top Aide on Africa

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Ending a five-week delay by Sen. Jesse Helms, the Senate voted 84-7 Tuesday to confirm President Reagan's nomination of Chester A. Crocker to be the assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Sen. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, had tried Monday to extend a hold on the nomination for an investigation of whether Mr. Crocker or his aides leaked secret documents.

But Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee told reporters Tuesday "I thought the time had come to vote" and so scheduled it.

Sen. Baker did, however, grant Sen. Helms' request to delay Senate action on whether to confirm Mr. Crocker as top aide on Africa.

Sen. Helms told the Senate Monday that "I decided that it would not be possible to lift the hold" on Mr. Crocker until the State Department completed an investigation of who leaked several Crocker memos to newspapers.

Waldheim to Peking

Reuters
PEKING — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will arrive here Wednesday from Tokyo to begin his first visit to China in two years.

ians will be able to buy an additional 3 million metric tons of wheat and 3 million metric tons of corn to be shipped before Sept. 30, which is the expiration date for the existing five-year U.S.-Soviet grain agreement. A metric ton is 2,205 pounds.

Called Important Step
If the Russians buy the full 6 million tons, it will bring their imports of U.S. wheat and corn to 14 million tons this year.

Mr. Lodwick, who oversees commodity programs, said the United States has made an important step toward normalizing its grain trade with the Soviet Union by offering Moscow access to shipments held up by the embargo as well as to future purchases.

The partial embargo imposed by President Jimmy Carter in reaction to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan limited Soviet purchases this year to the minimum 8 million tons. President Reagan lifted the embargo April 24.

Commodity Analysts Believe
The Soviet Union has a strong negotiating position because they have so far circumvented the sanctions and the Soviet crop this year will be good after two dramatic failures. The sanctions, backed by Canada, Australia, and the Common Market, led Moscow needing 35 million tons of grain which was acquired from Argentina and elsewhere on the world market.

Pilot Error Blamed For Death of Roldos

Reuters
QUITO — A pilot's error was responsible for the plane crash last month that killed President Jaime Roldos Aguirre of Ecuador, according to Orlando Alcivra, the secretary-general of public administration.

Mr. Alcivra made the announcement in a broadcast Monday night. The defense minister, Marco Sabia Martinez, and seven other people also were killed.



Special U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib is back in Beirut for more talks with Lebanese leaders over the Israeli-Syrian missile crisis. Mr. Habib, right, is conferring with President Elias Sarkis.

Most Guns Silent in Beirut as Cease-Fire Takes Hold; Habib Confers With Sarkis

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — Most guns fell silent in Beirut, around Zailie and in the strategic central mountains on Tuesday, hours after Arab League mediators announced a cease-fire commitment from the warring Syrians and Lebanese Christians.

The cease-fire was to apply throughout Lebanon, the announcement said. But informed sources said Syria's insistence that the Christians renounce Israeli support had blocked a comprehensive truce. The sources said the Christians leaders agreed only to acknowledge a "unity of destiny between Lebanon and the rest of the Arab world," without specific reference to Israel.

The U.S. presidential envoy, Philip C. Habib, arrived in Beirut on Tuesday to resume his attempt to end the crisis over the Syrian missiles that Israel wants removed from eastern Lebanon. But his work could be complicated by Arab anger over Israel's attack over the weekend on the nuclear reactor in Iraq.

Mr. Habib met in the evening with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. No details on the meeting were immediately available.

A police spokesman said super fire kept the major crossing points between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors closed to traffic but reported no artillery or rocket exchanges along the mid-city demarcation line.

The spokesman said quiet prevailed in Zailie and the central mountain range, the two other major theaters of the 70-day-old confrontation between Syrian forces and Lebanon's rightist Christian militia of the Phalange Party. A bombardment of Zailie by Syrian artillery and rocket launchers broke out just before the cease-fire commitment was announced Monday night, but died down to sporadic sniping three hours later with no casualties reported, the spokesman said.

At least 644 Lebanese have been reported killed in the fighting in Zailie and Beirut. Syria has not announced its casualties.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and the secretary-general of the Arab League met for the last three days with the foreign minister of Syria and leaders of Lebanese Christian and Moslem factions in the mountain resort of Beit-eddine, 19 miles (30 kilometers) southwest of Beirut, in an attempt to work out a comprehensive peace agreement for Lebanon.

A communiqué said "all parties involved have pledged to abide by a cease-fire on Lebanon's entire territory." But it indicated there was no agreement on arrangements to end the fighting that has erupted periodically in Lebanon since the 1975-76 civil war.

The communiqué said the three foreign ministers — Prince Sand al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria and Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah of Kuwait — would meet in Saudi Arabia on June 23 to prepare for another conference on July 4 with President Sarkis, a Christian, and Premier Shafik Wazzan, a Moslem.

Armed forces in Zailie were ordered to pull back to their bases. The Syrian Christians in Beirut were also ordered to pull back.

Small Portuguese Island Attracts Attention of NATO's Strategists

By Ken Pottinger
International Herald Tribune
PORTO SANTO, Portugal — Until recently, this Portuguese Atlantic island (population 4,500) had only one policeman, a largely unused jail and few visitors.

Known as Ilha Dourada (Golden Island), the 52-square-kilometer islet sits in the ocean 400 kilometers off the Moroccan coast. It is today the focus of attention in NATO military circles.

Strategists of the alliance, of which Portugal is a founder member, note the island's favorable position on NATO's southwesternmost flank, astride vital sea routes and equipped with an airfield to handle the largest military aircraft.

Porto Santo is part of the archipelago making up the Madeira Island group, which is governed from Funchal, Madeira, by a regionally autonomous administration controlled by the Social Democrats.

With clean deserted sandy beaches and few automobiles, the island is an undiscovered holiday paradise frequented mainly by Madeirans or continental Portuguese and boasting a single 100-room luxury hotel.

Oil Storage Tanks
For the past five years the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has had rudimentary installations on the island. There are four oil storage tanks, a communications and administration building, five empty ammunition dumps, a campsite kitchen and several houses for Portuguese NATO personnel.

While there are not any concrete plans at the moment to upgrade the facility, military sources say NATO has carried out studies and seems prepared to pump about \$23 million into projects like hardening the 2,440-meter runway to take fully loaded air transports and enlarging the main port now under construction by the regional government.

Although the central government in Lisbon is noncommittal about such plans, NATO officials have several times in the past year suggested that the island has potential as a strategic base.

The United States, also, while ruling out any bilateral agreement on base use, is known to favor Porto Santo as a potential alternative to facilities at Kenitra in Morocco, should upheaval there alter the status quo in the conservatively ruled kingdom.

Porto Santo's importance to the alliance is enhanced by the fact that Madrid has made it clear that the Canary Islands, off the North African coast, would be barred to the pact should Spain join NATO, as it is presently expected to do.

This, coupled with the Reagan administration's desire to increase the alliance's preparedness, may explain the recent NATO interest in the island.

In April, 1980, NATO forces carried out an exercise in invading the island.

Asked if Israel would attack again if Iraq attempted to rebuild the destroyed reactor, the prime minister said: "According to all estimates by the specialists, when they will have that reactor rebuilt it will not be here anymore ... What I can tell you, as a human being, is that I believe that should the Iraqis try again to build a reactor through which they can produce atomic weapons, Israel will use all the facilities at our disposal to destroy the reactor."

When asked what Israel would do if Libya were to develop a viable reactor program, Mr. Begin said: "Let us deal with that *mezuqana* Saddam Hussein first. With the others, we will deal another time." *Mezuqana* is a Yiddish term for "crazy one."

Mr. Begin said that Israel was prepared to sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty, but only if surrounding Arab countries made peace. "If they refuse, what is the point of signing?" he said.

Israeli political leaders in a broad spectrum of ideologies, meanwhile, closed ranks behind the government Tuesday and declared support for the air strike.

The leader of the opposition Labor Party, Shimon Peres, said following a three-hour briefing of the Cabinet and the Knesset (parliament) committee on foreign affairs and defense: "I have expressed my admiration for our army, for our air force. I think it was brilliantly planned and executed, and that is as far as I can go.

and defending the island. Last September, allied commanders met in Madeira and heard a call from a Portuguese military official for the urgent construction of a harbor on Porto Santo capable of handling 50,000-ton tankers.

And a few weeks ago, Adm. Harry Train, NATO Atlantic forces supreme commander, proposed a subsidy from the alliance to build the port and improve the airfield.

Last week, both Portugal's armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Mello Egibio, and Social Democratic Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão were in Madeira for talks with the regional government and one of the points raised concerned the Porto Santo facilities.

Alberto Joso Jardim, the leader of the Madeira government, has given qualified support for NATO's proposals. He says he would favor nonoperational facilities on the island, ready for an emergency but not permanently manned. This would boost tourism by providing better access for planes and cruise ships and provide a welcome uplift to the island's meager economy.

Lisbon, however, insists that no formal negotiations are under way or even planned.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Brezhnev Says U.S. Delays Arms Negotiations

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev accused Washington Tuesday of "using all sorts of pretexts" to delay the start of arms control talks with Moscow.

"They in Washington declare that the U.S.A. will very soon start or even has already started talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of arms," Mr. Brezhnev said at a Kremlin dinner for President Chadi Benjedid of Algeria.

"Regrettably, these are only words," he added. "I can say quite definitely that during the whole time since the present U.S. administration came to power, to this day no real steps have been taken" to begin talks on the unratified SALT-2 treaty and on new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

"The Americans are using all sorts of pretexts to delay the opening of such discussions, although on our part we are ready for them at any time," he said.

China Warns U.S. on Arms Sales to Taiwan

The Associated Press
PEKING — The Chinese government, in its first official response to reports that the United States is considering selling it arms, said Tuesday that it would rather not buy U.S. weapons than agree to continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

It added that if the sales continued China would make a "strong response."

Friday, a State Department official briefing newsmen on Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s trip to China next week said that the administration is ready to discuss weapons sales to China.

The State Department later affirmed that the administration anticipates continuing sales of about \$700 million a year of arms to Taiwan.

Reagan Agrees to Conference of the Americas

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Reagan accepted the invitation on Tuesday of President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico to a North-South summit conference of the Americas after insisting that President Fidel Castro of Cuba be excluded from the meeting.

Official confirmation of Mr. Reagan's decision to participate in the meeting of hemisphere leaders at Cancun, Mexico, next October came in an exchange of warm, personal toasts by the two American presidents who spent two days together discussing hemispheric issues and basking in the hospitality they both enjoy.

At the conclusion of the visit, Mr. Reagan announced that the two nations would establish a bilateral commission to seek solutions to problems that were not solved during the meeting.

Nuclear Hazard From Bombed Plant Seen as Limited

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — It, as appears possible, 25 pounds of highly enriched uranium was in storage at the Osirak reactor site near Baghdad, some of that radioactive material may have been scattered locally when the facility was bombed Sunday by Israeli planes.

The hazard, however, would be far less than that from the bombing of a working reactor.

One reason that the hazard is at worst probably limited, according to specialists, is that the radioactivity of uranium is low. Another is that the material does not readily produce droplets that can be dispersed and inhaled.

Once uranium atoms begin to be split in the operation of a nuclear plant, however, a wide range of hazardous fission products are produced, as well as plutonium, which can be used as bomb fuel.

Shipment Last Year
One factor that may have made for greater risk was France's reported radiation treatment of uranium fuel for the plant. The purpose was twofold: to make it dangerously radioactive, discouraging its theft, and to make it difficult to fabricate into a bomb.

According to Donald C. Winston, spokesman for the Atomic Industrial Forum, an industry group that keeps track of nuclear power developments and shipments, in March of last year France shipped 25 pounds of uranium to Iraq for the Osirak reactor.

The uranium was 93-percent enriched. That is, its percentage of uranium 235, the form that can be used in bombs or power plants, had been raised to that level. Natural uranium is less than 1-percent uranium 235, almost all the rest being uranium 238.

Bomb fuel is typically enriched to about 93-percent uranium 235, according to nuclear weapons specialists, although bombs can be made with lower levels of enrichment.

Twenty-five pounds would not be enough to make a Hiroshima-type bomb, but could fuel a nuclear weapon using more sophisticated technology than was available when that bomb was designed.

Mr. Winston said that 93-percent enrichment was not an unusual level for research reactors, since it enables them to produce a rich harvest of the isotopes used for industrial, medical and research purposes. Iraq describes the Osirak facility as such a research reactor.

Uranium treated to foil theft must be handled in special ways. The reactor that was nearing completion in Iraq was a small reactor of French design. It was expected to produce 70-million watts of thermal energy, according to Mr. Winston.

"Swimming Pool"
The reactor was of the "swimming pool" type in which the reactor is immersed in water both to cool it and to slow down the neutrons released as uranium atoms are split.

Such slowing is essential to sustain a reactor's chain reaction. Otherwise the neutrons move too fast to split other uranium nuclei.

The swimming pool of the Iraqi reactor was said to be 30 feet deep. The fuel elements were of the "plate" type, enclosed in aluminum. Whether the elements were stored in the swimming pool preparatory to installation in the reactor, or at some distant location, is uncertain.

According to Dr. Roger McClellan, a specialist in the toxicity of nuclear plant materials, tests have indicated that, in an accident, uranium would not readily break up into tiny particles that could be carried far from the site and inhaled.

A far greater concern would be the dispersal of plutonium in an accident involving a working reactor, since plutonium is extremely poisonous.

Begin Warns Baghdad on New Reactor

(Continued from Page 1)
Mr. Begin replied: "I didn't say so. I said Israel will not tolerate any enemy — not Arab, any enemy — to develop weapons of mass destruction against the people of Israel."

Asked if Israel would attack again if Iraq attempted to rebuild the destroyed reactor, the prime minister said: "According to all estimates by the specialists, when they will have that reactor rebuilt it will not be here anymore ... What I can tell you, as a human being, is that I believe that should the Iraqis try again to build a reactor through which they can produce atomic weapons, Israel will use all the facilities at our disposal to destroy the reactor."

When asked what Israel would do if Libya were to develop a viable reactor program, Mr. Begin said: "Let us deal with that *mezuqana* Saddam Hussein first. With the others, we will deal another time." *Mezuqana* is a Yiddish term for "crazy one."

Mr. Begin said that Israel was prepared to sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty, but only if surrounding Arab countries made peace. "If they refuse, what is the point of signing?" he said.

Israeli political leaders in a broad spectrum of ideologies, meanwhile, closed ranks behind the government Tuesday and declared support for the air strike.

The leader of the opposition Labor Party, Shimon Peres, said following a three-hour briefing of the Cabinet and the Knesset (parliament) committee on foreign affairs and defense: "I have expressed my admiration for our army, for our air force. I think it was brilliantly planned and executed, and that is as far as I can go.

"Israel now is in the middle of a political confrontation and I really wouldn't want to say anything that would make the position of Israel more difficult than it is."

Zalman Shoval, a member of the Knesset who belongs to opposition Telem Party, said: "I compliment the Israeli Air Force. It was a perfect execution of a very difficult and very important mission ... The people who decided thought it was warranted. It's not for me to offer a different point of view at this time."

Guatemalan Sees Cuba Subversion

United Press International
GUATEMALA CITY — Defense Minister Anibal Guevara has charged that Cuba and Nicaragua are providing troops and arms to Guatemalan guerrillas, but he declines to provide proof of the accusation.

Guatemalan Army forces face increasing attacks from guerrillas, who have been receiving Cuban and Nicaraguan arms via Honduras, Mr. Guevara told a news conference Monday.

Iraq States Atom Policy

(Continued from Page 1)
statement affirming that all security conditions had been met.

The agency said that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry later called in the heads of non-Arab diplomatic missions and briefed them "on the Zionist aggression and the danger it represents to peace and security in the region."

Meanwhile, in Damascus, the state-run radio said in a commentary that all Arab leaders should adopt a united stand over the Israeli attack.

"Had it not been for Arab political differences, the aggression would not have been so daring," it said.

Iraq's news media treated the destruction of the nuclear reactor as an Arab propaganda victory and a recognition of the correctness of Iraq's policy.

"The Zionist aggression against Iraq has provided new and tangible proof of the positive and effective course pursued by Iraq in confronting the Arab-Israeli duel," said Al Thawra, newspaper of the ruling Ba'ath Party.

It said that Iraq's "decisive victory in its eight-month-old war against Israel" has made the Zionist feel that Iraq has opened the way for victory for all Arabs and the new Arab generation.

"The Israeli aggression," it said, "was mounted as a result of this fear, but the strong Iraq that smashed the Persian boasters will continue its revolutionary course and its scientific and technical development."

Iraqi newspaper, Al Gumbouriya, said the attack "was aimed at impeding Iraq's technical awakening."

Belgian Premier to Seek Vote of Confidence

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — Premier Mark Eyskens said Tuesday that he would seek a parliamentary vote of confidence for his center-left government following public statements by two French-speaking Socialist ministers who questioned Belgium's linguistic division.

Justice Minister Philippe Moreaux and Interior Minister Philippe Busquin have said publicly that a new statute must be established for the Voer region — six largely French-speaking, rural villages in eastern Belgium that fall under Flemish administration.

"I must know if the Socialist Party supports [the government] or if it wants the government to fall on the Voer issue," Mr. Eyskens said. His government of Christian Democrats and Socialists — split into Flemish and French-speaking parties — holds 140 of the 212 parliamentary seats.

Turk, Sought in Death of 5 Americans, Is Slain

The Associated Press
ISTANBUL — Turkish security agents shot and killed Tamer Arda, one of Turkey's most-wanted terrorists and an alleged member of a leftist group that claimed responsibility for the slaying of five Americans in Istanbul, police said Tuesday.

A police announcement said that Mr. Arda and three members of the group, the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Squad, were killed in operations last week, and two members were captured.

Police said that Mr. Arda had been sought for the gunshot slaying of 29 persons in separate incidents in Istanbul, including the deaths of a U.S. soldier in a suburb of Istanbul on May 11, 1979, and four other Americans, one of them a serviceman, on Dec. 15 that year.

U.S. Denounced by Russia As Accomplish in Attack

(Continued from Page 1)
ence to Washington's denunciations of the Israeli raid, although earlier reports carried by the agency described these as "only a measure to prevent a possible stormy reaction on the part of Arab countries."

It accused Washington of seeking to cover up the attack by saying that the construction of a nuclear reactor in Iraq has "long worried" the United States. Tass noted that Iraq was party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, in "stark contrast" to Israel.

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AUDIO-FORUM

To Leftist Candidates in France, Clout Is a Key to Assembly Votes

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune

JUVISY, France — American politicians call it "clout." In France, the word "piston" conveys the same meaning. And Claude Germon, the Socialist candidate for the legislative seat in this working class suburban area south of Paris, says he has got it.

"The new minister of sports is a personal acquaintance of mine," he confided to an athletic voter who approached him at the entrance of the commuter train station with a request that Mr. Germon help him get official recognition for his sports club.

When an employee of a failing machine-tool factory asked Mr. Germon what could be done about growing company bankruptcies and unemployment, the Socialist candidate assured him that his good friend, Pierre Joux, the new minister of industry, was looking into the critical situation at that very moment.

The election last month of a Socialist president, Francois Mitterrand, has given his party a huge boost. Opinion polls show that

popular support for the Socialists has soared. And if the trend prevails, Mr. Mitterrand may easily gain a parliamentary majority in the June 14 and 21 legislative elections that will enable him to carry out the bulk of his leftist economic and political programs.

The Levers of Power

For political theorists, the shift toward the Socialists can be partly explained by the widespread conviction in France that the Fifth Republic created by De Gaulle in 1958 could not survive if the legislature were at odds with the president. But any Chicago ward heeler could understand the feeling among many French voters that it makes sense to back candidates who claim to be close to the levers of power.

It is an argument that is troubling many of the conservative legislators who have enjoyed until now a solid majority in the 491-seat National Assembly. The newfound Socialist clout is also feared by the Communists, who fear that it is making their voters desert them in droves.

The Communist leadership has told its candidates to stop attacking Mr. Mitterrand and to offer their full backing to his government in the hopes that they might be able to share the Socialist limelight. When Georges Marchais, the Communist secretary-general, met recently with Socialist leaders to discuss the legislative campaign, he was so amenable that some Socialist Party spokesmen remarked with astonishment that he sounded more loyal to the president than they did.

Communist legislative candidates have virtually erased their party labels from their campaign literature. In Mr. Germon's district, Pierre Juquin, the Communist legislator who is running for re-election, even claims to have just as many friends in the Socialist government as his opponent.

At the Socialists Side

During the last three years, Mr. Juquin, a member of the Communist Politburo, savaged the Socialists with allegations that they were no better than the conservatives in power. But Mr. Juquin's campaign literature now is replete with photographs showing him at the side of Socialist notables.

"We Communists are not trying to overload the boat called France and make it capsize," he explained recently to a radio audience. "We simply want to be among the rowers."

Earlier this week, Mr. Juquin campaigned at a commercial fair in Athis-Mons, a blue-collar suburb on the northern boundaries of his constituency. Shouting above the din of an organ-grinder, he proclaimed himself "the candidate of leftist unity," and tried to shake the hands of Socialist Party workers at Mr. Germon's campaign stand. "See, I get along with all the Socialists," he said with a laugh. Mr. Germon, turning a cold shoulder, did not seem amused.

Mr. Germon, who is mayor of one of the towns in the legislative district, said that he will organize only a few political rallies and will keep speeches to a minimum in the closing days of the legislative race because voters have already had to bear through the lengthy presidential campaign.

"I just want to move around the district and make sure that people know my name and see my Socialist Party label," he said.

A campaign worker from the small Trotskyite Party stepped in front of Mr. Germon's stand and started distributing fliers to passers-by urging them "not to give Mitterrand a blank check" in the legislative elections.

"The guy is 36 years old and he is still peddling revolution," said one of Mr. Germon's campaign aides, trying to draw the attention of the Trotskyite. "Hey, fellah, the clout is over here!"



KING KHALED IN LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II greeted King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and an aide (background) at London's Victoria Station on Tuesday. King Khaled began a four-day state visit to Britain amid tight security measures following reports from the Mideast that Palestinian extremists were planning to assassinate him.

Ulster Problem Raises Theological Issue: When Is Fatal Hunger Strike a Suicide?

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The recent death of four hunger strikers in Northern Ireland raises questions about the position of the Roman Catholic Church on whether such a form of protest constitutes suicide.

According to church teaching, a person who takes his own life has acted immorally because a life is destroyed that was created by God. At the same time, there are many factors that may cause uncertainty about the nature and morality of a given case.

Within that framework of the sacredness of life, a theme echoed in the church's efforts to end the practice of abortion, the situation of the hunger strikers has emerged as another aspect of the same basic moral responsibility.

In modern times, however, theologians have given increasing attention to the psychological condition of a person who is ending his life. It has become widely accepted that such a person could not have been able to make a responsible decision.

On the ground that only God can know the truth, there is also growing reluctance among Roman Catholics to judge someone who commits suicide. Whereas the clergy once commonly denied a Roman Catholic funeral to those who appeared to have caused their own deaths, that sanction is rarely invoked nowadays.

Thus the four Irish hunger strikers were buried with church rites. But the death of the four, who refused food despite pleas from church officials, have left many Roman Catholics wondering about the moral justification. Moreover, the response of the church has reflected the complexity and ambiguity that has largely characterized discussion of the issue over several decades.

"The issue of the hunger strike as a form of social and political protest" asserts an article in the June 6 issue of the *Jesuit periodical America*, "has not been treated extensively by the moral theologians.

After all, actual instances of fasting to the death are extremely rare."

According to Roman Catholic thinking, death as a result of promoting a virtuous goal or a greater good is permissible if it is an indirect result and not an end in itself. It has also been justified in some cases as having been unintended.

Months before the latest wave of hunger strikes, the Rev. Denis O'Callaghan, a leading Irish theologian, defined three types of such hunger strikers in an article in *The Irish Press*, a Dublin daily newspaper. First, he said, was the type who intended his actions to lead to death, and this is definitely suicide.

Second was the type who uses the tactic to dramatize political pressure but who did not intend to die.

The third type, he said, indirectly brings about his demise by being prepared to tolerate death if his opponents refuse to concede.

The problem for many Roman Catholics is how to classify the recent cases. Sensitivity to the demands of Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland appears to have had a restraining influence on church statements. But some have commented, among them the bishops of Ireland, the president of the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference and Cardinal Terence Cooke of New York.

Immediately after the death of Robert Sands on May 5, the Irish bishops released a statement saying the church teaches that suicide is a great evil, but adding that there is some dispute about whether or not political hunger striking is suicide or about the circumstances in which it is suicide.

Cardinal Cooke suggested that, within the context of compassion, Mr. Sands' death was nonetheless suicide. "I beseech God, who loves every human person," the cardinal said, "to enlighten our minds with the realization that peace cannot be established by violence, even by the violent taking of one's own life."

Following the death of another striker, Francis Hughes, Cardinal Cooke prayed in another message to Cardinal Tomas O'Flaich, the Roman Catholic prelate of Ireland, for mercy and eternal rest for Mr. Hughes and joined Cardinal O'Flaich "in his appeals to the hunger strikers to give up their fast as well as in his pleas to the British government to abandon their inflexible attitude."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Police Seize Records of All Masonic Lodges in Italy

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

ROME — The membership lists of all of the more than 520 Masonic lodges belonging to the Grand Orient of Italy, the principal Masonic organization in Italy, were confiscated by police early Tuesday on orders of the magistrate investigating the dealings and connections of Licio Gelli, the grandmaster of the controversial lodge *Propaganda Due*, or P-2.

Grand Orient of Italy is believed to have about 15,000 members. Carabinieri went to the headquarters of Grand Orient in a residential suburb of Rome late Monday night and concluded the confiscation, which involved voluminous documentation, early Tuesday morning.

Ennio Battelli, the grandmaster of Grand Orient, protested against the confiscation saying that it was an attempt to "compromise the entire Italian Freemasonry because of the fault of a few people," an apparent reference to Mr. Gelli and his intimates in P-2.

Later Tuesday night, the Grand Orient of Italy issued a communique saying that Mr. Gelli was being suspended from "all Masonic activities." The decision was made in a meeting of the organization's Central Court, the communique said. The court also suspended Lino Salvini, a member of P-2 lodge, who had been grandmaster of Grand Orient of Italy until the mid-1970s and was one of Mr. Gelli's early sponsors.

Domenico Sica, the deputy chief

prosecutor who has been handling the case in Rome, ordered the confiscation after a series of conferences with magistrates investigating the ramifications of Mr. Gelli's activities in Florence, Milan and Arezzo. No reason for the decision was announced.

Ties Remain Unclear

The relationship between Mr. Gelli's P-2 lodge and the parent organization of Masonic lodges in Italy has not been clear.

One of the first charges the magistrates made against P-2 was that it was run as a "secret organization" and "a state within the state," and that Mr. Gelli not only hid the membership list from the public and the authorities but also kept the identity of the members secret from each other.

This, it was explained at the time, made P-2 different from the bona fide Masonic lodges whose membership lists, although not made public, were accessible to the authorities on request.

Mr. Battelli and other members of the Italian Freemasonry had previously taken their distance from Mr. Gelli, saying in effect that his P-2 is not a bona fide Masonic lodge.

But Mr. Battelli had also created the impression that he was aware of the activities of P-2 when he declared on national television that the membership list found by police in Mr. Gelli's office in Arezzo appeared to have been doctored — that some names had been artfully added and others just as artfully

deleted. This brought charges from members of Parliament that Mr. Battelli apparently knew the real membership list, a charge that Mr. Battelli later denied.

The Grand Orient of Italy said earlier Tuesday night in a communique that Italian Freemasons had no common cause with Mr. Gelli and were willing to cooperate fully with the authorities.

Mr. Gelli took over P-2 lodge in 1976. A few months later, after an investigation by fellow Masons, the lodge was declared "suspended" by the parent organization, according to Mr. Battelli.

But the suspension was revoked a few months ago. Discovery of the secret list of alleged members of the lodge along with other incriminating documents in Mr. Gelli's office touched off one of the worst scandals in Italy's postwar history for several reasons.

The presence on the list of scores of high-ranking officers and civil servants, including the heads of the four most important intelligence agencies and the admiral holding the post of chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, pointed to a possible political conspiracy by rightist military plotters. The investigating magistrates charged that some of the members aimed at changing Italy's parliamentary system to an authoritarian presidential regime.

The documents found in Mr. Gelli's office also produced evidence that he and other members of the lodge had been involved ac-

tively in several fraud cases, including that of Michele Sindona, the Italian financier convicted in New York.

Among the other documents found in Mr. Gelli's office were the files of two now-dissolved intelligence agencies apparently taken from government archives several years ago. The magistrates suspect that Mr. Gelli and his associates kept the files, which included the names of prominent Italian personalities, for blackmail purposes. The charge against Mr. Gelli on that score is espionage. Mr. Gelli moved to Latin America before the present storm broke.

Despite the voluminous documentary evidence the possibility of error is still being kept open both by the government and the persons whose names appear on the list. Very few people have admitted to being members of the lodge, and even fewer have resigned from their jobs.

Government action against general officers and other high civil servants has been limited to temporary suspension and, in other cases Monday, to a request for "voluntary suspension" by the officers involved. The request affected Adm. Antonio Geraci, head of the navy's intelligence agency.

Further government sanctions are not expected until a three-man commission has determined that the lodge was in fact a "secret organization." The commission has said it will make its conclusion known in a few days.

Spain Angrily Warns Paris Not to Refuse Extradition

MADRID — The Spanish government reacted angrily Tuesday to indications that France would refuse to extradite a suspected Basque separatist wanted in connection with the killing two years ago of six members of the Civil Guard.

The Spanish foreign minister, José Pedro Pérez Llorca, summoned the French ambassador, Raoul Delaue, late Monday night after Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France hinted that his government would decide against the extradition of Tomás Linaza Echevarria, 24, said by Spanish authorities to be a leading member of the Basque guerrilla organization ETA.

"The possibility of a decision not to extradite would be enormously grave, and this has been made clear to the French ambassador," Mr. Pérez Llorca said Tuesday.

3-Sided Case

He said he had explained to the French envoy the juridical, moral and political grounds for Spain's belief that Mr. Linaza should be handed over.

Mr. Pérez Llorca said that Mr. Mauroy's statement, made during a radio interview, was not clear. "I don't know if this already constitutes a decision — it does not ap-

pear so — or an announcement, or whether it is exploratory," he said.

Mr. Mauroy said Monday when asked about Mr. Linaza's fate: "The nation of the Rights of Man [France] is a land of asylum for political refugees and must remain so."

A Paris court ruled last week in favor of extraditing Mr. Linaza to Spain. But the court decision must be ratified by the French government, and President Francois Mitterrand said during his election campaign that he was opposed to the extradition of Basques.

Long-Standing Complaint

The Madrid government has for years complained that ETA guerrillas operate with virtual impunity from bases in southwest France. It has accused France of systematically turning down its extradition requests for ETA suspects.

In a statement, the Spanish government said that France had granted extraditions on charges of terrorist activities to West Germany, Britain and Italy while turning down all similar requests from Spain over the past few years.

The pro-government newspaper *Diario 16* said in an editorial headlined "Break Off Relations?" that a decision not to extradite Mr. Linaza "puts us before one of the most serious insults received by Spanish democracy in its short and troubled history."

Earlier this week, Mr. Juquin campaigned at a commercial fair in Athis-Mons, a blue-collar suburb on the northern boundaries of his constituency. Shouting above the din of an organ-grinder, he proclaimed himself "the candidate of leftist unity," and tried to shake the hands of Socialist Party workers at Mr. Germon's campaign stand. "See, I get along with all the Socialists," he said with a laugh. Mr. Germon, turning a cold shoulder, did not seem amused.

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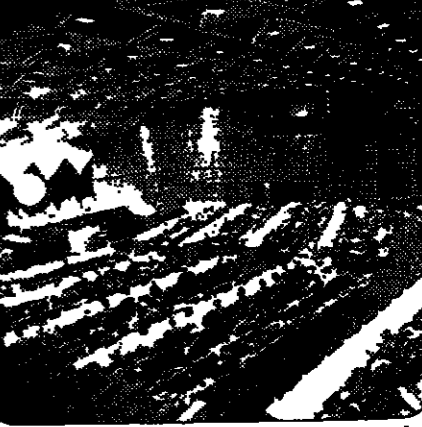
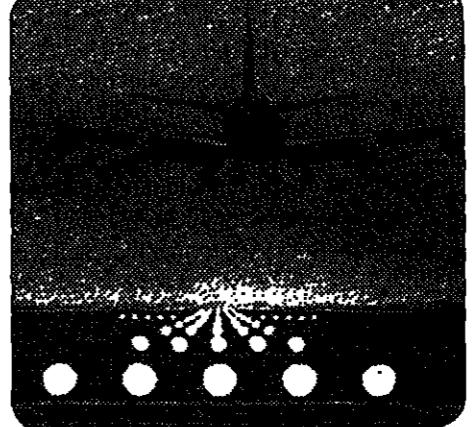
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The Israeli Raid A Question of Survival

There are two critical questions about the nuclear reactor in Iraq that Israeli fighter-bombers destroyed on Sunday. The first is whether it was intended to produce weapons-grade fissionable material to be used in bombs against Israel. And the second is whether there was another way to prevent Iraq from achieving its goal. The second question is obviously moot if the answer to the first is no. And there is no definitive answer to the first question because it deals with intentions. But since it is the first duty of every state to survive, governments must calculate their enemies' intentions in the light of their capabilities.

If the state is as vulnerable as Israel because of its minuscule population and land area, there is little margin for error. A handful of Hiroshima-size atomic bombs would eliminate it from the map of the Middle East. And when the prospect of Iraq having nuclear weapons is viewed through the prism of the Holocaust and four wars with its Arab neighbors in 33 years, it is self-evident that Israelis would be predisposed toward regarding the Iraqi facility as a threat to their existence.

Iraq's anti-Israeli intentions are not provable, but neither are Israel's fears irrational. Government and private experts in the United States, for example, said that the Iraqi reactor almost certainly was intended to produce plutonium for weapons use. "You use a reactor like that either for metallurgical research or for making plutonium," an MIT specialist said. "Since there's no metallurgical industry in Iraq, it has to be for plutonium." Two researchers at the International Institute for Strategic Studies wrote in The Times of London that "the Iraqi nuclear enterprise has been steadily moving closer to a nuclear weapons option."

It seems, then, that there was enough evidence indicating that Iraq was close to developing a nuclear-weapons capability for rea-

sonable men to conclude that some response was necessary. Which brings us back to the second question. Was bombing the reactor the appropriate response? Since the reactor was due to go critical before the end of the summer, from the Israeli point of view something had to be done quickly. If it was destroyed after being loaded, the fallout would have contaminated Baghdad, perhaps killing many thousands of people.

Since France and to a lesser degree Italy had made the Iraqi nuclear program possible, since the Soviet Union had also supplied the Iraqis with an experimental facility, and since the French said that they would continue to supply fuel for the reactor, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin may have concluded that it was pointless to wait any longer. Besides, he may have also calculated that France's new Socialist government would not replace the facility, as former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing surely would have. The fact that the timing coincided with the final stretch of Mr. Begin's election campaign provided a filip.

There is no question that for a time the Israeli action will raise the tension level in the Middle East. And Israel is vulnerable to criticism for not having signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, of which Iraq is a signatory. It is also true that Israel has atomic weapons of its own, although they probably have not been tested. And with the spread of nuclear weapons technology to Pakistan, which might share it with Libya or the Palestine Liberation Organization, one must ask, where will it all end? But having said that, it is still easy to understand why for tiny Israel in the Atomic Age, the only strategy for survival that seems plausible is a pre-emptive strategy. And until the Palestinian problem is resolved in the context of strong guarantees for Israeli security, that is likely to remain the case.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Grievous Error

In knocking out the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the Israelis have made a grievous error. They did not act lightly, but they acted, we believe, in a way contrary to their own long-term interests and in a way contrary to U.S. interests as well. They have validated — revalidated — the strategy of pre-emption, of which they may again be a sorrowful victim. No less significantly, they have validated — revalidated — the notion in Arab minds, and not only in Arab minds, that Israel is a nation that looks to make its way in the Middle East not by accommodation with its neighbors but by a policy of force.

They have further conveyed the idea that Israel, which is widely believed to have a nuclear capability of its own, regards itself as an exceptional state, one not bound by the rules and restraints applicable to its neighbors. They have confounded U.S. strategy by issuing, in effect, an open invitation to the Soviet Union to re-enter the region in the role of protecting innocent Arabs against U.S.-sponsored Israeli assault. Finally and ironically, they have validated the idea that the kind of power that most counts in the Middle East is nuclear power — otherwise, why would Israel have risked so much in this attack?

Yet this is also true: for more than two years, Israel had been attempting, publicly and privately, to enlist the West's concern in its strategic nightmare — that an Arab country, in this case Iraq, would acquire a nuclear capability. The source of its fear was a French-supplied research reactor, which runs on highly enriched uranium fuel directly usable in a nuclear weapon. The Israeli efforts to halt the French exports failed. The French felt their own interest in pursuing the export was of far greater importance than the consequences to others; and the Americans, despite intelligence estimates that Iraq was in fact pursuing a bomb, were not prepared to

really fight the French on that. Italian firms, it should be noted, had also agreed to supply Iraq with a small but militarily important reprocessing facility.

By last week, the fuel shipment, enough to make several Hiroshima-sized bombs, was imminent. Once that fuel was inside the reactor, it could not be attacked without risking release of large amounts of radioactivity and a consequent international uproar. If the reactor were quickly destroyed, however, there would be no risk of radioactivity and thereafter no legitimate reason to ship the fuel.

Thus a unique "window" opened. For a country convinced, as Israel plainly was, 1) that an Iraqi nuclear bomb was an intolerable threat to its vital interests and 2) that no relief from the West was forthcoming, the moment of truth had arrived. In those terms, the raid carries its own explanation: in effect, the so-called international community washed its hands and left the dirty work of stopping an Iraqi weapons program to the Israelis.

But these are not, finally, the terms in which the Israeli raid has to be measured. Many parties share the blame for the fact that Israelis and Palestinians remain at odds, but the Israelis must shoulder their own share. Especially under Prime Minister Menachem Begin, they have conducted a policy convincing most Arabs that there is no place for the Palestinians. This is not the whole explanation of it nor is it a justification, surely; but it is the atmosphere in which the Iraqi nuclear program has gone forward. It will resume or another Arab nuclear program will begin unless there is a turn by Israel, with its Arab neighbors, toward a political approach. In raids on Iraqi reactors, as in raids on Israeli villages, there is nothing but more ruin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Israel's Illusion

Israel's sneak attack on a French-built nuclear reactor near Baghdad was an act of inexcusable and short-sighted aggression.

Even assuming that Iraq was hellbent to divert enriched uranium for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, it would have been working toward a capacity that Israel itself acquired long ago. Contrary to its official assertion, therefore, Israel was not in "mortal danger" of being outgunned. It faced a potential danger of losing its Middle East nuclear monopoly, of being dethroned one day from the use of atomic weapons in war. And while that danger may now be delayed, it is also enhanced — by Iraq's humiliation.

Israel is not the first embattled nation to toy with the thought that security in the nuclear age can be achieved by nuclear monopoly. The agitation in the United States for a "pre-emptive strike" against the Soviet Union 30 years ago had its roots in the same pathetic logic. A decade ago, it was the Russians who threatened to knock out China's nuclear reactors. And India surely has been tempted to try to stop Pakistan from pursuing it into the nuclear club.

But Israel has become the first nation to act on that impulse and thus to tear yet another of the international system's fragile barriers against anarchy. What good is Israel's heroic and painful quest for secure and recognized boundaries if it, too, pays them no heed?

When Prime Minister Menachem Begin cries out that he is "not afraid of any reaction by the world," he embraces the code of his weakest enemies, the code of terror. He justifies aggression by his profound sense of

victim-hood. And he assumes that even commitments to allies — like those governing the use of U.S. weapons — can be twisted to suit any purpose.

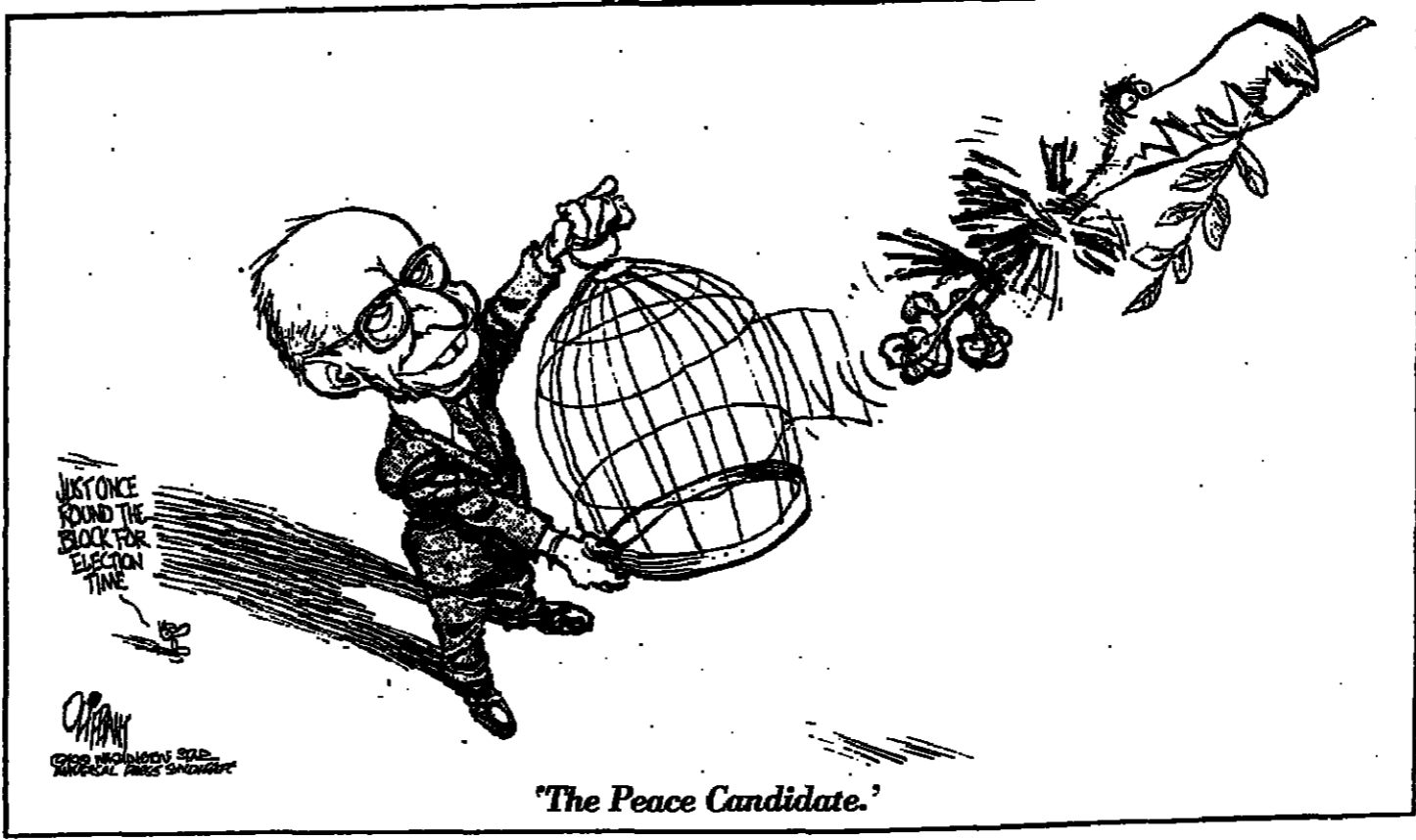
No one should deny that Israel, over the decades, has been more provoked than provoking. Pursuing oil and commerce, France and other European governments have staged an ugly competition to sell dangerous nuclear technologies in unstable regions. Ignoring U.S. concerns about the proliferation of nuclear weapons, they have taken refuge behind a woefully inadequate international control system.

And looking back further, it is not Israel that chose to wage a 30-year war for its right of survival.

But pre-emptive aggression is a reckless game. If Israel's security justifies the destruction of one Arab reactor, why not every other? And why not take out other threatening technologies? Why not, indeed, slaughter potentially dangerous people — like the chief of Iraq's nuclear program, who was mysteriously murdered in Paris a year ago?

Israel's ever-widening definition of self-defense is illusory. It is bound to unify a challenged Arab world. It keeps eroding the support of Israel's fastest friends. Such conduct argues that Israeli behavior is irrelevant to Middle East events. It argues for unrelenting attack in pursuit of an unsustainable superiority. It argues for a policy that will make it impossible to augment Israel's formidable defenses with diplomacy. Israel risks becoming its own worst enemy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



"The Peace Candidate."

Is American Culture Being Set Adrift?

By Richard Sennett

NEW YORK — As I watched President Reagan's inaugural festivities on television a few months ago, I kept thinking about President Kennedy's 20 years before. The Kennedy guests were younger, if my memory serves me right. The Kennedy men looked eager, the Reagan men looked satisfied; the Kennedy women looked as though they spent a lot of time on the beach, while the Reagan women looked as though they spent a lot of time at the beauty parlor.

Perhaps because I am a writer by profession, what struck me most was how many writers, artists, and intellectuals the Kennedys had invited, and how few were present this time around.

Kennedy nostalgia is often, of course, an exercise in historical fantasy. But Mr. Reagan's administration has shown itself remarkably indifferent in its first few months to the needs of artists and intellectuals, and this indifference marks a major change in our cultural life over the last 20 years.

This indifference is expressed in the hard facts of dollars and cents. The Reagan administration proposes to cut something more than 50 percent of the budgets of the two principal national agencies that support American culture — the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Projected Cuts

Even if the present directors of these agencies, holdovers from the Carter administration, can make a strong case to the Congress, the cuts are expected to be less than 30 percent. Moreover, by executive action, the Reagan administration has wiped out most of the money for the social sciences given through the National Science Foundation.

In terms of the federal budget, the cuts are minuscule. The \$120 million or so that will probably be cut from the two endowments represents a tiny fraction of what it costs to build a new submarine.

To us, this money represents a great deal. Universities have in the last seven or eight years sharply cut back on staff; the halcyon days among New York publishers of paying substantial advances for serious work are gone; theaters, orchestras and opera companies face rapidly mounting costs they could never meet from ticket prices.

Even in the best of times, culture does not pay for itself; these are not the best of times. And at this point, the government has decided it will no longer make up the difference.

West Germany: No Time Like Time Off

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Bavarians may not be representative of West Germans as a whole. No more, I suppose, than the little neighborhood printing shop which does my photocopied work can be said to typify the West German economy.

But after looking at West Germany's economic indicators, the downward spiral of the Deutsche mark and listening to last week's pyrotechnical budget debate in the Bundestag, I wonder.

Consider the printshop, which like so many businesses in this land that allegedly invented the work ethic, operates on a seven-hour day and a four-and-a-half-day week.

It is located in the heart of Bavaria which, admittedly, has more legal holidays than any other part of the country — 16 if my calculations are correct. One of them is Jan. 6, Epiphany Day. That means, since Christmas is always a three-day event and New Year's practically a two-day one, the Bavarians are feasting again less than one week after most of the rest of the country has reluctantly gotten back to work each winter. The printshop has found what many regard as a perfect and equitable solution. It simply shuts down from Dec. 24 through Jan. 7.

The other day I went there to have some work done and was surprised by a sign on the door: Closed the week of June 15.

"But why?" I asked the genial and visibly affluent proprietor.

His answer, by contemporary standards of West German diligence and industriousness, was quite logical. "Wednesday, June 17," he explained, is "German Un-

ity Day," Thursday is "Corpus Christi," a legal holiday, and on Fridays, as you know, we always close at noon anyway. So what is the point of opening up for only two days?"

Well, that's what, there is no point. Or as the Allensbach Public Opinion Institute noted recently, when comparing moods and attitudes here today with those of a quarter century ago: "The West German works less and he likes it that way."

Working less, as Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff remarked not long ago, has also made the West German appear "more agreeable."

But agreeability has its price. How high was startlingly apparent during last week's marathon debate in the parliament.

Some of the figures and statistics batted around during interminable hours of often turgid speeches were mind-boggling and suggested that what some still call the "social safety net" has indeed become what others term a "social hammock."

Social Spending

General government expenditure now accounts for around 47 percent of the GNP. Total social spending last year was 450 billion Deutsche marks (\$200 billion) and will approach 500 billion marks in 1981. Of the federal government's following strict party lines, almost half is allocated for the "net," and to finance it, the administration will have to borrow almost 34 billion marks.

Worst of all, perhaps, almost two-thirds of the new borrowing will have to go to service and pay off old debt.

At that, there were still some in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) who called for new expenditures, such as subsidies for job-creating and home-building programs.

To be sure, West Germany is not, as some opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) charged sarcastically, "A company gone bankrupt, but hiding and juggling the figures from the accountants." Not yet.

But it is in trouble. Now, at first there may appear to be no classical economic connection between, on the one hand, spiraling deficit spending and rising indebtedness for social welfare,

and on the other, the vanishing work ethic.

Maybe not.

But there is a connection, for example, between "the fact that the average West German's paycheck deductions to finance the safety net, or hammock, are now so high that they serve as disincentives to harder and longer work."

There is also an interrelationship of attitudes, best described as living beyond one's means and continuing to squeeze for juice from a fruit that has long gone dry and shriveled — both contemporary characteristics here that do not follow partisan political lines.

The fashionable argument of the CDU/CSU opposition these days is to blame the economic malaise and the fiscal dilemma on the SPD/FDP's halcyon decades of social promise and societal reform. Conversely, the coalition's favorite response is to blame all on the demon named oil while contending, in the same breath, that by international comparison West Germany is still doing quite well.

Both arguments may be effective in nationally televised Bundestag debates and on the hustings during local election campaigns.

But they ignore the fact that the net, or hammock, was woven and the pork-barrel coopered during 20 years of Christian Democratic government. What the left-liberal coalition did was to make the net cushier and the barrel seem bottomless. Both, moreover, have fostered and cultivated the infinite growth mentality.

And everyone has seen fit to partake of it.

Leisure Time

Is there anyone in West Germany today not preoccupied with *Ferienabend*, *Freizeit* and *Urlaubszeit* — quitting, leisure and vacation time? Or anyone who does not regard the plethora of social welfare and subsidy goodies in the fiscal commuopia his due?

There are corporation executives drawing almost seven-digit salaries who also collect the monthly \$21 for the first and \$50 for the second child to which the law — intended for the less advantaged — entitles them. And at least one bank president, in a similar income bracket, takes the legal personal income tax deduction of 36 pfennigs a kilometer for driving to work each day.

There has been much talk in West Germany in recent weeks and months about "belt-tightening" and "rolling up our sleeves." And the talk was especially heavy during last week's debate.

But talk, it seems, is all it is.

In its latest edition the weekly Die Zeit said half-heartedly that the public knows there has to be a reassessment of the balance between prosperity and social welfare, that in fact, it is simply yearning for a political leader with the courage to deliver a "blood, sweat and tears" speech.

Maybe, but if so, is there even such a politician?

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Who Needs a Speech?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — An odd notion of President Reagan, the Great Noncommunicator, has taken root — shallowly, one trusts — under the very roof of the White House. There one can hear the admission, accompanied by sighs and shakes of the head, that President Reagan has indeed and unfortunately failed to spell out his foreign policy goals, and that he needs to make a major address to accomplish that job.

Hard on the heels of this confession comes the rather defensive-sounding explanation that the president does, of course, have good reason for having left a gap — to get the major parts of his economic plan out of the way first.

Talk about confusion of form and substance. One can forgive the town's once and future speech writers for suggesting that the process of preparing a Major Foreign Policy Speech, in which a president generates the basic themes for his aides to elaborate, refine and thrash out, is itself electric and stately, virtually the crowning crest of presidential leadership. But how can savvy aides close to Reagan be uttering in this fashion?

Say what you will about the Reagan foreign policy, it seems to me inopportune to say that we don't know what his goals are. What do we know better? What has a president ever communicated more clearly — from where it counts: the heart, the hip — where he wants to go in the world? Just here on in and how they will march up with each other. But Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post connected the dots the other day and came up with "an accretion of tactical decisions [adding] up to a policy, if not a grand strategy." Quite so.

Some people complain, or allege, that the administration is still groping for a grand design, or is still groping for lack of one, but that is the last complaint I would make. My complaint is that Mr. Reagan has a grand design, one he shaped and firm up in his years in the wilderness, and that he is not so much testing it against reality as he is imposing it piece by piece as he goes, without taking the care to see if it fits. Events have forced him to take some detours — the grain embargo — but the design seems no less operative for that.

Rely on Signals

Actually, to know Mr. Reagan's policy we do not have to rely entirely on the signals he has been sending for the last 15 or so years — as constant, consistent and reliable as these have been. In his nearly five months in the White House, his administration has taken numerous specific steps around the world. We do not know all the particular steps he will take from here on in and how they will march up with each other. But Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post connected the dots the other day and came up with "an accretion of tactical decisions [adding] up to a policy, if not a grand strategy." Quite so.

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Advantage?

In the circumstances, what possible advantage there be for Mr. Reagan to let it all hang out in a big foreign policy speech? He already knows where he's going, as do the aides he shows the most confidence in. Those in the bureaucracy and the embassies who don't know have little to beef about. Precisely because Mr. Reagan has a design in his head, he has a special need for tactical flexibility, and he serves it up to himself by not saying everything at once.

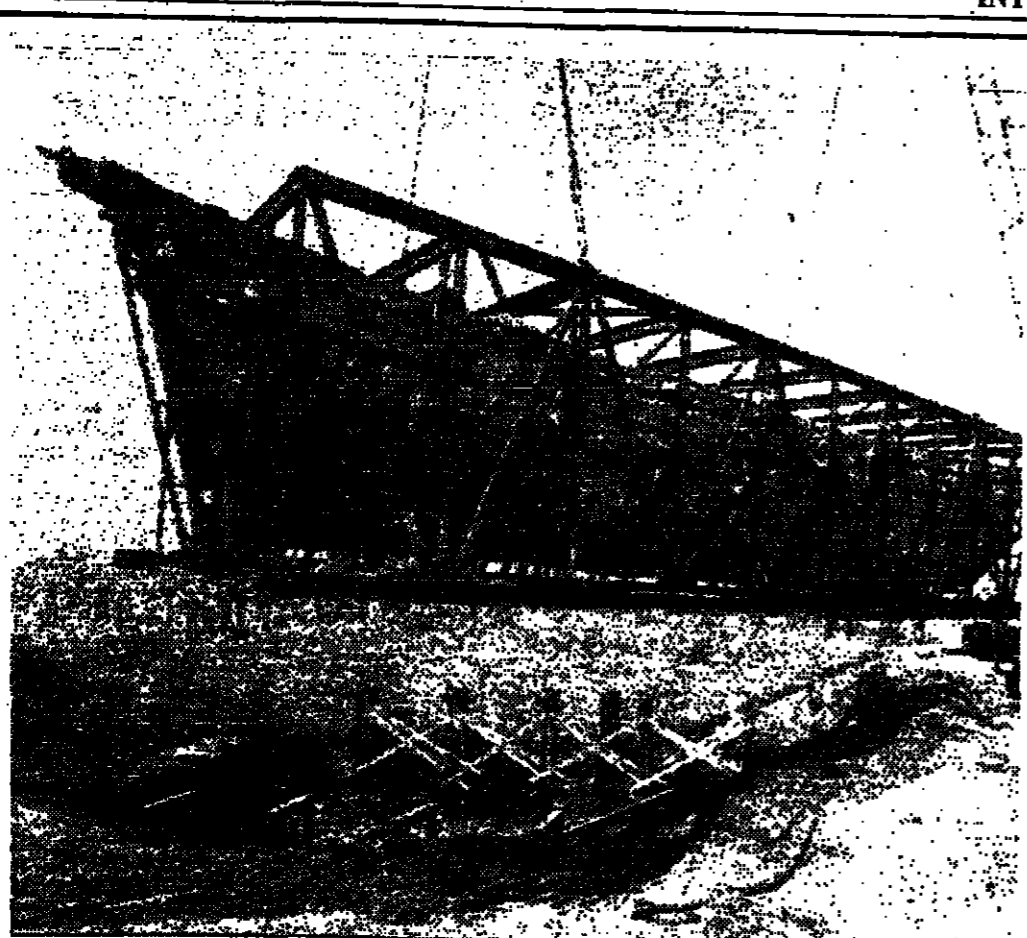
Even those of us who are wary of his design can be pleased that he unfolds it slowly and gradually. That gives events and contrary arguments a chance, whatever it may be, to make their pragmatic mark.

As for Mr. Reagan's determination to let foreign policy from distracting the administration's and the country's attention from the economy, he is completely right. One does not have to share his confidence in his economic plans in order to believe that 1) he has reason to establish his credibility by holding to his repeated pledges to make revival of the economy his first domestic and foreign priority, and 2) he can accomplish little that is important and lasting in foreign policy unless he makes steady in his mission of economic repair.

That goes whether you think that he deserves a chance to show his economic program will work, or whether you believe that his program, since it's going to be largely passed anyway, needs to be seen to fail so that something more promising can be tried.

Mr. Reagan's situation recalls Dwight D. Eisenhower, another president who enjoyed substantial public confidence even before he was elected and started articulating policy. We know better now than then that he nursed his popularity, and his options, by muddling. This would seem to be a good model for Mr. Reagan.

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SHIP PRESERVER — Protected by a metal frame, a 16-century cargo vessel was lifted from the bottom of the former Zuider Zee Tuesday. It was found recently in a polder near the town of Lelystad. Dutch experts said it would take about two years to restore the boat.

U.S. High Court Aids Women on Pay Rights

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has expanded the ability of American women to bring sex-discrimination lawsuits that contend that their wages are being kept unfairly low. By the slim margin of 5 to 4, the justices decided that the 1964 Civil Rights Act allows women to challenge their rates of pay in court without being forced to prove that some men are getting more money than they are for the same kinds of work.

The importance of the ruling, made on Monday, is that it permits women to contend that they are being underpaid because of their sex even if they work in jobs that men have never performed — jobs that have been traditionally set aside for women. The court rejected the argument that the 1964 law allows lawsuits over wages only when the principle of equal pay for equal work is violated.

The ruling by the all-male court was carefully qualified. Both the majority and the dissenters went to great lengths to characterize the decision as a limited one. The justices stressed repeatedly that they were not approving the broad concept of "comparable worth" — the idea that women should be paid as much as men whenever they do jobs that are roughly of the same difficulty or of the same value to a community.

Nevertheless, the court left the door open for such assertions of comparable worth to be made in subsequent cases. And the decision made it clear for the first time that whenever women have evidence that their bosses discriminated on the basis of sex in setting salaries, they may file suit under the 1964 Civil Rights Act — no matter whether men are performing the same tasks or not.

The court ruled in a case brought by a group of women who had worked as matrons at the Washington County jail in Hillsboro, Ore. Their jobs required them to guard female prisoners in one section of the jail and to perform some clerical duties. The jail's corrections officers, who were men, guarded male prisoners in a separate section of the jail.

In 1973, the matrons were paid salaries of \$525 and \$668 a month, while the corrections officers were paid \$701 to \$940. The next year, the county closed the women's section of its jail and abolished the matrons' jobs. They sued the county, contending that it had engaged in sex discrimination by paying them less than the male corrections officers.

A federal district judge threw out the suit, saying that because the matrons did not do the same work as the corrections officers, they had no legal right to claim they were entitled to equal pay. But the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of

Appeals in San Francisco overturned his ruling and sent the case back to him for a new trial. The county then appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

Civil Rights Act

The principal issue in the case was how to interpret provisions of the 1963 Equal Pay Act and the 1964 Civil Rights Act as they apply to men's and women's wages.

The 1963 law had prohibited employers from paying women less than men for performing the same jobs. The Civil Rights Act, a much broader but more abstract law, barred employers from discriminating against any individual "with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment" because of the individual's sex.

Washington County officials maintained that a section of the 1964 law made it clear that Congress did not intend to go any further than the equal-pay-for-equal-work standard of the law passed the previous year. The former jail matrons and civil rights groups contended that the 1964 law goes further and applies to any sex discrimination in wage rates.

In an opinion by William J. Brennan Jr., the court agreed with the jail matrons.

He noted that the jail matrons claim to have evidence that county officials evaluated the worth of their jobs, decided the matrons

should be paid 95 percent as much as male corrections officers — and then, because of intentional sex discrimination, paid them 70 percent as much as the men.

In the dissent, Justice William H. Rehnquist predicted that the court's ruling was so narrow that it will not apply in future cases.

General Upholds Garwood Penalty

The Associated Press

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. — The commanding general at Camp Lejeune has upheld the court-martial and sentence of Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood, who was convicted in February of collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner of war in Vietnam and assaulting another POW.

Mr. Garwood, 34, could have received life in prison for the conviction, but the jury voted to dishonorably discharge him from the corps and ordered him to forfeit all pay from the date of his conviction. In addition, his rank was reduced to private.

The camp commander, Maj. Gen. David Barker, said Monday he reviewed and approved the findings and sentence. The case now goes to a Navy Court of Military Review and is expected to be reviewed afterward by the Court of Military Appeals.

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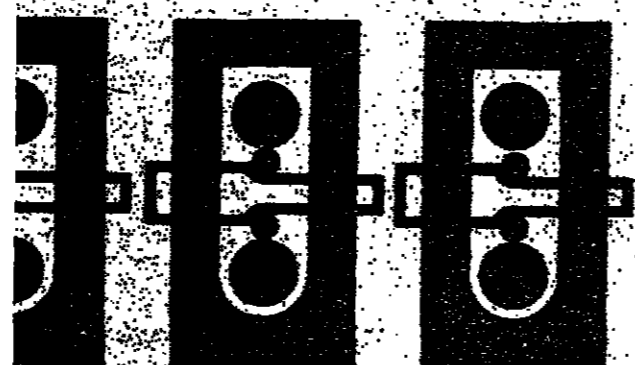


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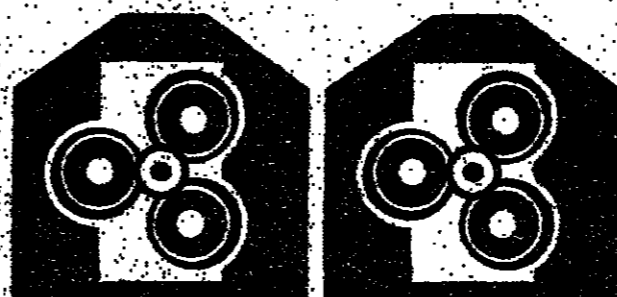
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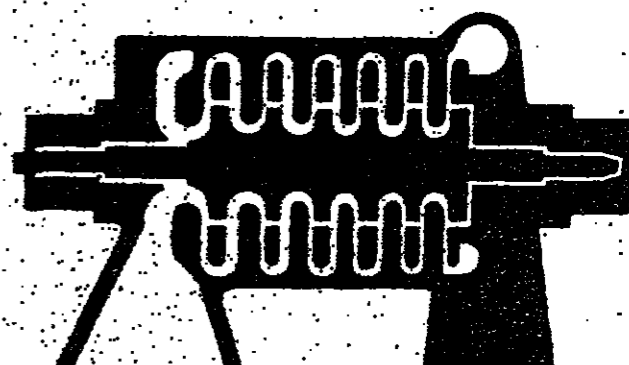
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plants.



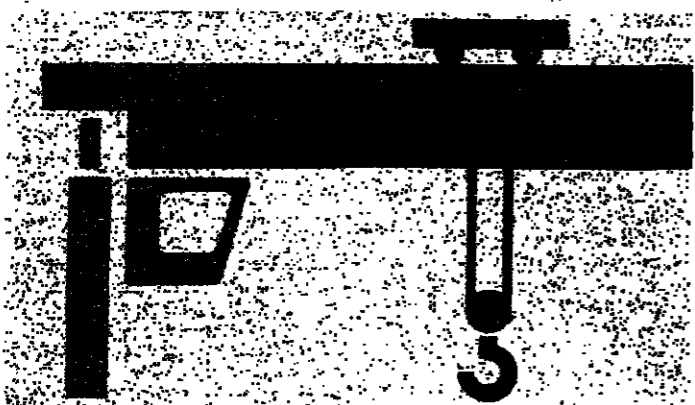
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod, strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.



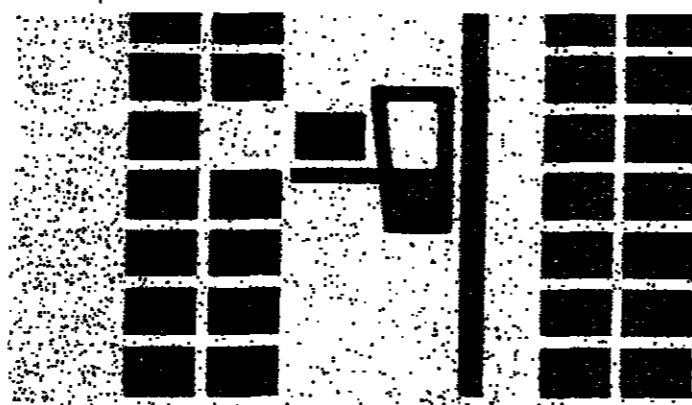
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes; Hydraulic presses.



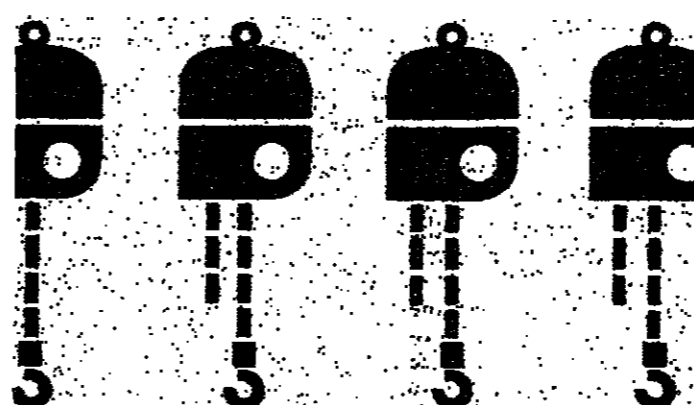
Compressors
Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



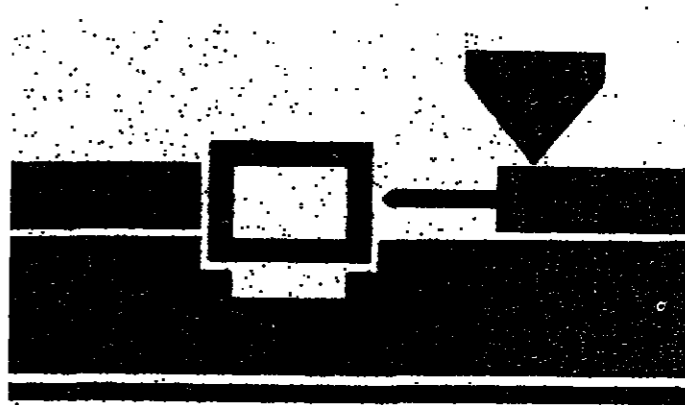
Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



Distribution Systems
Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers and tank feeders.



Components
Electric lifting trolleys, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



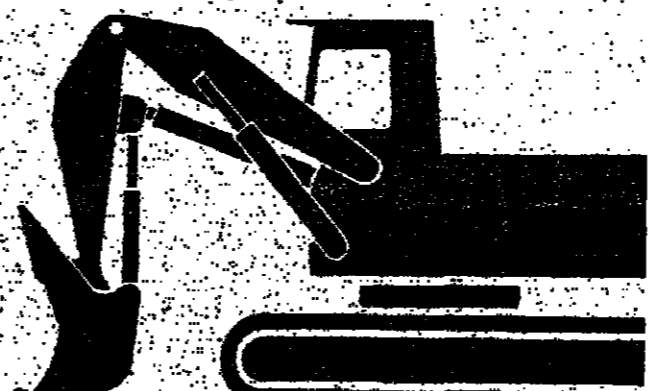
Plastics Machinery
Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



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Zia's Widow Seenas Possible Political Heir

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

DACCA, Bangladesh — Two women have emerged as possible successors to President Ziaur Rahman, who was assassinated on May 30. One of them is the soldier-president's widow, Begum Khaleda Rahman, who, according to friends, has no political ambitions and has never made a speech.

The other is Hasina Wazed, daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the country's first president, who was also assassinated. She holds President Zia for least morally responsible for her father's death.

The government, which remained in place after Gen. Zia was killed by a handful of rebel army officers in the southern port city of Chittagong, has pledged that a presidential election will be held within 180 days, or no later than Nov. 9.

Gen. Zia so completely dominated the country's political life for almost six years that no ready replacement is in sight.

Political observers said the country's faction-ridden army will be the final arbiter of who is president and for that matter, whether there will be an election. "It is in the interest of the politicians to act as fast as possible to give the army an excuse to move in and seize power," a Dhaka newspaper editor said.

Faction-Ridden Army

Neither of the two women was in a position to decide for herself whether to be a candidate but both were prominently mentioned for the same reason: To capitalize on the "martyrdom" of a husband in one case and a father in the other.

"Everybody is talking about running Mrs. Zia, but nobody has asked her whether she would be willing to run," one of the slain president's supporters said. He added that it would be "unseemly" to discuss politics with her until she has completed the traditional Muslim 40-day mourning period.

While Mrs. Zia's wishes are not

known, it is felt that she will do as her husband's supporters wish.

Miss Wazed, more formally known as Sheikh Hasina (the title is inherited by daughters as well as sons), appears more than willing, although her supporters say a decision will be made when the time is appropriate.

There is a question, however, as to whether Sheikh Hasina can meet the minimum age of 35, as required by Bangladesh's constitution. She was widely thought to be 33 and therefore out of the running.

But at a weekend news conference, Sheikh Hasina at first said she is "about 34" and when pressed for her birthdate, said she was born Sept. 28, 1946, which would make her 35 eligible to be a candidate next fall.

There was no ready way of checking her age since births are not registered with the government in Bangladesh.

Sheikh Hasina, who returned to Bangladesh last month to a roaring welcome organized by the Awam

(People's League, of which she is president, had been living in exile in India since her father and virtually her entire family were murdered by young army officers in August, 1975. She escaped only because she and her husband, who is a nuclear physicist, were living in West Germany at the time.

Family Murdered

Sheikh Hasina demanded an end to "politics by assassination" and said President Zia would not have died at the hands of assassins if her father's killers had not gone unpunished — and instead — "rewarded with diplomatic posts."

She said that while there is no evidence that President Zia was involved in her father's death, there is also no evidence that he was not. Gen. Zia seized power in a military coup shortly after the death of Sheikh Hasina's father, a prisoner of Pakistan when Bangladesh won its independence from that country 10 years ago. Mujib, as he was widely known, returned to Dhaka a national hero.

South Asia Feels Shock Of Zia Death

Stability of Region Put Into Question

By William Borders

DACCA, Bangladesh — Beyond its far-reaching consequences here in Bangladesh, the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman has had considerable repercussions all over South Asia.

In a region where stability is often elusive, and democracy is fragile, governments and embassies have spent much of the week since Gen. Zia's death re-evaluating sources of their political equities.

"There's no telling what it will all mean in the long run, of course," said a worried Asian diplomat. "But it's certainly time to look at everything afresh."

Even to governments, such as India, that had difficulty dealing with Gen. Zia and who hope for a better deal with his successor, the prospect of instability is worrisome. And the murder of an elected leader — the second here in six years — has caused apprehension all over.

The country that has the most to gain or lose by what happens here is India, which surrounds Bangladesh on three sides, with a border that is often in dispute. The dominant power in the region, India has been intimately involved in the affairs of Bangladesh ever since the Indian Army won this nation its independence from the rest of Pakistan in 1971.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was close to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of Bangladesh, and she was enraged and frightened when he was assassinated in 1975, to be succeeded a few months later by Gen. Zia.

Relations with India have not been particularly good since then. The weeks immediately preceding Gen. Zia's assassination by a group of army rebels marked an especially hostile period, at least in the rhetoric flowing back and forth between here and New Delhi.

The point of contention is a tiny island that has recently been formed by silt deposits in the mouth of the Ganges, along the common border. Both countries claim the island. The claim is more important than the island since it also affects sovereignty over a wide region of ocean and seabed to the south.

Radio Station

Early last month, a Bangladeshi patrol boat discovered two Indian Navy warships at the island and found that Indian troops had set up a flag and a radio station on the shore. Bangladesh was incensed.

Meanwhile, a new round of India-baiting is likely in the campaign for the presidential election that must, under the constitution, be held within six months of Gen. Zia's death. The Bangladesh National Party, which Gen. Zia created, is leading the attack, while the Awami League, which is less anti-Indian, is on the defensive.

Knowledgeable people here expect the campaign will also spill over rhetorically into the relationship with Pakistan.

In Pakistan itself, the assassination is thought to have raised some apprehensions in the circle around President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, a general who is ruling by martial law and has postponed indefinitely the return to civilian rule that he once promised.

Less Politicized

Although the Pakistani Army is more disciplined and far less politicized than the army here, "an army strike anywhere makes reactive officers in other countries begin to think about the options," as a diplomat in New Delhi put it.

And anything that might destabilize Pakistan, such as a threat to its government, could be of great concern to the United States, which has come to regard Pakistan as its most important ally in the region, especially in the 18 months since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The abrupt removal of Bangladesh's Zia from the Asian scene also dealt a blow to a campaign he had been leading for more regional cooperation in a part of the world where nationalistic suspicion tends to be the rule.

Syrian Aide in Ankara
The Associated Press
DAMASCUS — Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddafy flew to Ankara on Tuesday for talks on bilateral and economic issues, according to an official statement.

'Honeysuckle Rose': A Willie Nelson Ramble

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS — Jerry Schatzberg is a young director whose work has special appeal to European critics and audiences due to its informal mirroring of various segments of the U.S. scene.

His "Panic in the Needle Park" gave a grim glimpse of a pair of hippie kids hopelessly hooked on drugs. In "Scarecrow" he turned his camera-of-truth on freight-yard loiterers and hobo jungles, and in "The Seduction of Joe Tynan," raising the social tone a trifle, he explained how an illicit love affair might damage the career of an ambitious politician.

His new film, "Honeysuckle Rose" (billed in France as "Show Bus") is another slice of Americana, the saga of the itinerant troubadour, Willie Nelson, with the country-music virtuoso impersonating himself. Whether the scenario, slight and shallow, is accurate biography one neither knows or cares. What holds the attention is the restless minstrel as, beer bottle within reach, he strums his guitar and yodels in roadside Texas taverns; he travels with his robust troupe — bawling, bouncing, joking in their jolting vehicle — from engagement to engagement; and the lifestyle of these vocalizing wanderers and that of their humble fans in farm towns.

There is authentic folklore to the background and to the entertainment and this unmythologized tale of plain people obviously has exotic flavor for the foreigner. It is to be found in English and in



Willie Nelson, fan in "Honeysuckle Rose."

Dolby stereo at the Gaumont Ambassador, the Hauteville Pathé and the 7 Farnassians. Evidently it has been decided that a French translation of its Texas colloquialisms and regional cracks would be pointless.

"Possession" of Andrzej Zulawski is designed to make the squeamish squirm and succeed in this Grand Guignol mission, though with little originality. "It's crazy wife is the sister of the seductive girl of Polish 'Revulsion,' who went mad and butchered men, and the devil-possession business merchant here was exploited to the full in 'The Exorcist,' its sequel and its many imitations. Zulawski has

movie, which must disappoint those who haven't been shocked since Andy Warhol's underground cinematic experimentation.

The latest sample of the genre is "Fruits of Passion," a Franco-Japanese production with dialogue in French, English and Mandarin, based on "Retour à Roissy" by Pauline Réage, credited as the author of "Histoire d'O," of which it is a sort of continuation.

In this rambling exhibit the sadistic English nobleman (played by the German Klaus Kinski) takes his masochistic mistress to China and to test the chains of her submission imprisons her in a brothel and spies on her humiliations. She wins the heart of a coolie boy whose arduous deliver her from her slavery, but her loathsome protector slays his rival and then bites the dust in an anticlimactic ruse. The scene is Hong Kong in the 1930s, but which is suggested is prewar Shanghai.

The Japanese director, Shuji Terayama, who has done far better work, conducts a tour of the Chinese brothel in the style of a museum guide showing curious torture chambers, while the photography is in customary opium-dream hues. The ensemble is very much in the "Emmanuelle" manner and as the latter has been running here without let-up for seven years, its look-alike may prosper. It is banned to those under 18, while it is likely to cause anyone over 18 to yawn. It is at the Biarritz, the Odéon and the Felder.

The sex shocker is repeating itself as frequently as the horror

Personalities

Actor Remak Ramsay, the Briton from Baltimore

By Christian Williams

WASHINGTON — Remak Ramsay, the actor, says he has no particular desire to be a household name. For the moment he seems to have fulfilled his goal.

"A household name?" he exclaimed, letting the phrase fall to the floor and lie there. "No, I think I would rather have the respect of my peers. Yes, and of course I like good reviews. But I'm just not charismatic enough to have mobs of fans chasing me down the halls, shooting off flashbulbs and demanding autographs."

A 6-foot-3-inch theatrical exception, Remak Ramsay, in brush moustache, cropped hair and lanky aplomb for his role in "The Winslow Boy" looks every inch an Englishman schooled in the subtleties

of Noel Coward and Somerset Maugham — and sounds it.

Alas, the impression is again dead wrong.

"I was born in Baltimore, and then we lived in Philadelphia for a while," Ramsay explained patiently. "I don't even have a deep voice. As it happens, I just woke up."

Deceptive Appearance

It is his bearing, then, that as a tennis net. For Ramsay concedes that others have been fooled.

"When I was doing 'Private Lives' with Maggie Smith, John Gielgud came to see me. He's a dear man, very dear, but a bit vague. Quite vague, really. He said to me, 'You have a very convincing American accent.'"

"I said, 'Well, I am American, of course.'"

"Gielgud said, 'Oh, surely not.' Ramsay has had many roles on Broadway. His films include "Simon," "The Steptop Wife," "The Great Gatsby" and "The Front," and it does not astound him not to be immediately remembered in any.

First, Remak. "Oh, yes, Remak. Remick, Remake, I get them all," he said. "I often envied my brother, whose name is John. Actually, Remak — the accent on the second syllable — is my middle name." One braces, as always, in preparation for the Christian name scorned in favor of this middle.

"It's Gustavus," Ramsay said.

In a grand and unusual way, Ramsay holds himself apart.

"No, I'm not directing myself toward stardom. I'm directing myself toward life. My career doesn't come first anymore, and I think that's how it should be. I've had series offers from L.A., and although I never took any I used to

anguish over them. Maybe I could make the cover of TV Guide and become a household word, then call my own tune in New York the way Richard Thomas can with "The Fifth of July."

"But then I looked at the successes. Jim Nabors. Can you imagine him in a serious role? And I thought about what Richard Chamberlain had to do to break out of the Dr. Kildare role."

One has only to imagine Remak Ramsay on the Johnny Carson show seated between the left bicep of Robert Blake and the right strapless shoulder of Angie Dickinson to realize that he would be

as uncomfortable as a Louis XV side chair.

"It isn't being an actor that's stopped me from doing the talk shows," Ramsay said. "What has stopped me is not being a famous enough actor."

There have of course been disappointments. He was considered for the role of the father in "Ragtime," the film of the novel by E.L. Doctorow. "Miles Forman kept reading me for the part. I was one of the first, and they kept calling me back. It's a very good role. They showed me the script and I thought, 'This is a very good part. I'd like to do it. I'd been decided around with some.'"

On his hand Ramsay wears a gold ring bearing the Ramsay crest, which contains among its other Scots-Presbyterian burden the motto "Ora et Labora" ("pray and work"). He went to Princeton and majored in architecture. His father is an investment counselor.

"I guess I am known for playing upper-crust Englishmen," he said. "What I'd like to do next is something different, perhaps a gas station attendant who talks in the 'awful Baltimore accent' of his home city."

No such part has been offered him yet. It is just something he would like to do. He would also like to play other roles but can see why he prefers may not.

"Richard III, I would like to do. But of course he is usually short and a hunchback, and I am tall. Cyrano? Well, there's a physical limitation there, too. I would like to do Othello, but I don't have a big burly look. And I don't have the pure physical side you expect in a King Lear."

This is curious chat for a younger actor, but Ramsay did not pick the actor. Only the role, that of a stentorian baritone who seems at first a cold fish but later on is revealed to be something else.

"The Winslow Boy" is old-fashioned, yes, but in the best way — it relies on character, and it's not pat, and at the end all kinds of strands and skeins are drawn together. The Winslows are a family you really can root for and care about. It may sound corny and sentimental, but it's only sappy treacle if it isn't done right."

His opinion of many modern plays is that they are polemical. "They make people feel guilty, and their real purpose is to get the fear and anger and rage off the playwright's chest. The Winslow Boy is about something else. It's about enormous sacrifices being made for principle. I believe in that. What's missing nowadays is the feeling that 'if I cheat, I diminish myself, and I think that feeling is in us all and can be tapped.'"

Ramsay won't tell his age. "It would be ungrateful, I have a twin sister."



Actor Ramsay in "Winslow."



A train traveling same line in which Indian accident occurred shows crowded passenger conditions.

India Rail Wreck Stirs Political Charges

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Politics on Tuesday became another factor in the railroad disaster near Samastipur in India's northern state of Bihar where 216 bodies have been pulled from the muddy Bagmati River and estimates of the possible toll are running higher than 1,000.

Some of India's opposition political leaders are saying that the government must take some responsibility for Saturday's accident in which seven coaches of a packed passenger train fell off a trestle. Only two cars have been located.

Villagers claim they lynched the conductor and engineer, but officials could not confirm this. The

unidentified conductor and engineer are missing.

Officials supervising the recovery of bodies estimated that more than 1,000 died, based on the count of 216 bodies pulled from the two submerged cars. The worst known train wreck killed 543 people on Dec. 12, 1917, in Modane, France.

The recovered bodies were to be cremated at a mass funeral. It is estimated that at least 20,000 relatives and friends of the passengers are crowded along the river's banks. Eighty persons survived the plunge into the water.

Most bodies are believed trapped inside the two coaches and each of the five missing coaches washed downstream was overloaded.

Passengers on India's overcrowded trains ride in the aisles and doorways as well as on the roof, more than doubling each car's capacity of 50 to 60.

Politicians have asked for the resignation of Railway Minister Kedar Pandey and they reject the official statements that a storm caused the disaster. District Magistrate Krishna Chandra Saha said strong gusts of wind hit the train as the conductor slammed on the brakes to avoid hitting a cow, and the cars toppled through a metal guard rail 150 feet into the river.

The previous single number of deaths in any single accident was more than 1,300 when the liner Titanic was sunk by an iceberg in the North Atlantic in 1912.

Budget Cuts and Development Problems Stall Sophisticated U.S. Physics Project

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK — Budget cuts and development difficulties have so hampered construction of a machine designed to produce the world's most powerful subatomic collisions that a high-level review panel is considering radical changes in the project.

Almost \$80 million has been spent on the machine, known as Isabelle, that is being built at the Brookhaven National Laboratory near Upton, N.Y. Although the cost estimate three years ago was \$275 million, the total could approach \$500 million if basic changes in the machine's magnet design became necessary.

Isabelle was designed to accelerate beams of protons, the nuclei of hydrogen atoms, in opposite directions around a ring more than two miles long. When the beams have each reached an energy of several hundred billion electron-volts, they would be directed to collide head-on.

Researchers expect such extremely high-energy collisions to open new vistas into the nature of matter and the basic laws of physics.

At the heart of the problem have been difficulties in producing the 1,100 superconducting magnets that will guide and focus the protons as the particles travel around the ring at about the speed of light, 186,000 miles per second.

These obstacles have resulted in increased costs and schedule delays. In addition, if the current magnet design is used, physicists say they expect to achieve beam energies of only around 350 billion electron-volts instead of the 400 billion electron-volts originally expected.

A major expense in the operation of the machine will be the power required from the Long Island Lighting Co. despite the ability of the superconducting magnets to achieve extremely powerful magnetic fields without excessive demand for electric energy.

In use, superconducting magnets are chilled almost to absolute zero, or minus 460 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 273 Celsius), a state in which there is almost a total absence of heat. At that temperature, the magnets' windings, formed from niobium-titanium filaments in Isabelle, lose all resistance to an electric current. Building such magnets large and power-

ful enough for Isabelle has required breaking new ground in technology, and a variety of difficulties have been encountered.

A major problem is to minimize an effect known as "quenching." As the magnetic field is increased, stress at some points in a magnet can cause sufficient friction to heat the material above its superconducting temperature. The heating effect may then spread throughout the magnet, causing it to dump its stored magnetic energy.

The resulting sudden release of stress can damage the magnet unless it is sufficiently strong. By repeated quenchings, however, a magnet can be "trained" to accept stronger magnetic fields. A limit is eventually reached, however, determining the magnet's effectiveness. The performance of the magnets being built at Brookhaven is at least 10 percent below that which had been anticipated.

The chairman of the review panel is N. Douglas Fermi, acting director of the Office of Energy Research in the Department of Energy. An option to be considered when the review committee meets next week is whether to abandon those magnets and use, instead, magnets being mass-produced at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, or Fermilab, in Batavia, Ill.

These magnets are being installed in Fermilab's new colliding beam machine, called the Doubler, designed to accelerate protons to an energy of 1,000 billion electron-volts. The last of the 1,014 magnets needed for the Doubler could be finished next year, freeing the assembly line for production of magnets for Brookhaven if necessary.

According to Dr. James R. Sanford, director of Isabelle's construction, this could lead to the machine's completion by 1986, but with less energy than had been projected.

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On Saturday, June 6, 1981, personality at her home, Dale Home, Nassau, Bahamas, Island, in her 88th year, Burtice Lady OAKES, widow of Sir Harry Oakes, first baronet, Mother of Nancy, Baroness von Hoyningen-Huene, Mrs. Shirley Oakes Butler and Mr. Harry Oakes, Grandmother of Sir Christopher Oakes, Jr., Miss Felicity Oakes and Miss Virginia Oakes; Alexandra Fraibler von Hongkong-Klein and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr. Mr. Harry N. Oakes, Mr. Philip Oakes, Mrs. Greer Oakes and Master John Alexander Roosevelt.

Floating Family Barges Along the Rhine

By Shelley Kofler

ON THE RHINE RIVER, West Germany — Georg and Roswitha Kuebler and their 5-year-old son Richard spend their days traveling between the broad, flat fields of the Netherlands and the snow-tipped mountains of Switzerland without ever leaving home.

In their 1,340-ton cargo ship, the Amazone, the Kueblers carry on the tradition of their families who have for three generations hauled stone, coal, salt and other cargo on the Rhine.

"My grandfather began with this ship in 1928," Kuebler said proudly as the freighter plowed upstream, riding low and full in the water.

"We picked up this stone in Freistadt, near Karlsruhe," he said, pointing to the piles of gravel that filled most of the 264-foot-long vessel.

The Amazone is only one of many freighters that carry some 222 million tons of cargo to ports on the Rhine each year.

Personal Cargo

The Amazone also carries the Kueblers' personal cargo — a rowboat encased in plastic that sits on the rear of the boat, and the family car, which can be driven off the deck when the ship docks.

Like most men in his family, Kuebler, 40, married a ship captain's daughter, though most of Rosy's childhood, like that of the Kueblers' 9-year-old daughter Martina, was spent at a home on land while attending school.

washing the dishes in the ship's apartment below the water level.

"That's the romantic Rhine that everyone talks about."

On that stretch, the Kueblers pass scores of tourist boats laden with vacationers ogling medieval castles, timbered houses and a patchwork quilt of vineyards rising above the banks.

Also in this stretch is one of the best-known tourist attractions, the Lorelei, a rocky ledge rising 433 feet above a dangerous narrows in the middle Rhine. According to German legend, a beautiful siren sat atop the rock luring riverboat captains to their deaths in the turbulent current below.

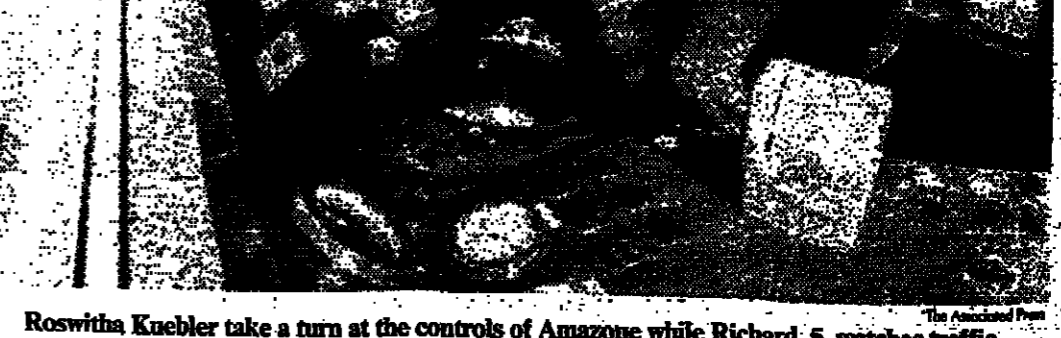
Not far from the Lorelei is the Castle Katz, built 600 years ago by knights who levied tolls on ships

passing through the narrow gorge.

"My father knew the stories of all of the towns and castles on the river," Kuebler said. "But I am more for the technical things."

Kuebler travels seven days a week and his working day, which may last 16 hours, begins at 5:30 a.m. when he hoists the anchors, climbs and ladder to the glassed-in control booth and revs up the engine.

The Amazone, overhauled more than once since grandpa made his first river trip, is equipped with radar, radio communication and modern navigation equipment. The old, wooden captain's wheel was replaced three months ago by a cruise control panel that enables Kuebler to sit back and chat on the radio with passing ships.



Roswitha Kuebler take a turn at the controls of Amazone while Richard, 5, watches traffic.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Ford Mexico Negotiating Large Credit

MEXICO CITY — Ford Motor's Mexican subsidiary is negotiating a big credit from foreign sources for plant expansion, a company spokesman said Tuesday, but he refused to elaborate.

Klockner-Werke to Expand U.S. PVC Facility

DUISBURG, West Germany — Klockner-Werke said its managing board has given the go-ahead to expand hard polyvinyl chloride sheet capacity at its Klockner-Pentaplast of America subsidiary's plant at Gordonsville, Va.

Kubota Sees Profit Rise This Year

TOKYO — Kubota, the Japanese industrial manufacturer, said it expects its profit to rise 8.3 percent to 16 billion yen (\$70 million) for the business year ending April 15 next year from last year.

China-Japan Television Venture Opens

PEKING — A Chinese joint venture with Hitachi of Japan to make television sets has opened in Fuzhou, capital of east China's Fujian province, the Chinese news agency reported Tuesday.

Chrysler, British Firm in Diesel Engine Talks

DETROIT — Chrysler may increase up its diesel product line by allowing a British firm to manufacture the fuel-thrifty engines in one of its Canadian plants.

Deutsche BP Raises Gasoline Prices

HAMBURG — Deutsche BP said Tuesday it will raise its gasoline prices by three pennings to an average 1.45 Deutsche marks a litre but would not change diesel prices.

Lotus, Toyota Reach Commercial Agreement

LONDON — Britain's Lotus Cars and Japan's Toyota have reached agreement in principle on future close commercial cooperation, Lotus Cars Managing Director Michael Kimberley said Tuesday.

Bonn Seeks to Sway Japanese

BONN — West German trade officials, dismayed at Europe's failure to negotiate a restraint of Japanese imports, are mounting a final attempt to convince Japan to moderate its exports and relax its import barriers or face European import restrictions.

Car Export Curbs

TOKYO (AP) — Premier Zenko Suzuki reportedly will begin negotiating car export curbs with European nations, the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Tuesday.

French Utility, EIB Schedule Bond Issues

LONDON — The French electric utility Electricite de France is raising \$75 million through a three-year Eurobond, as the first tranche in a \$200 million top issue, co-lead manager Salomon Brothers International said Tuesday.

Currency Rates

Interbank exchange rates for June 9, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Offer, and other exchange rate data.

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Rise of the Dollar Could Clip U.S. Exports

By Thomas C. Hayes New York Times Service NEW YORK — U.S. exports, aided by the falling dollar in 1977 and 1978 and more aggressive sales efforts, have grown handsomely in the last three years, bolstering profits and creating new jobs.

But the dollar's sharp rise this year on currency markets, along with a comparatively high inflation rate in the United States, is likely to dampen, if not reverse, the mounting export prowess displayed by U.S. companies in the last few years, economists say.

Since the beginning of the year, the dollar has risen 22.1 percent against the Deutsche mark, 19.6 percent against the Swiss franc and 24.3 percent against the pound.

"The basic goal of the Reagan administration is to curb inflation," said Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources, an economic consulting concern. "A strong dollar helps, but it doesn't help the exporter. The bloom is going to be off the export market."

Even though it typically takes six months or more before a big shift in exchange rates makes its mark in exports, the U.S. trade deficit is already showing signs of widening.

In April, the trade gap jumped to a seasonally adjusted \$3.46 billion from an unusually slim \$451.4 million deficit in March, in large part because of a sharp rise in petroleum imports. During the month, exports fell 7.5 percent after a strong gain in March.

"As we go along, the effect of the dollar's rise will become stronger and stronger," said Helen B. Junz, an international economist with Townsend-Greenspan, an economic consulting concern.

"It's hard to imagine that U.S. exports can grow as rapidly in the period ahead," said Lawrence Chimerine, president of Chase Econometrics.

"We expect U.S. exporters will lose market share in the second half of this year and into 1982, particularly against the Germans," Mrs. Junz said. "You will see it first in a fall-off in orders."

The U.S. industries that compete with foreigners and are most vulnerable to a rising dollar are consumer electronics, such as televisions and calculators; textiles; automobiles; and steel.

Steel imports, for example, have risen sharply in recent months. Moreover, four large European producers have asked the Commerce Department for permission to sell their steel below the fair price of steel imports established last year by the Commerce Department.

Although U.S. exporters in general expect rougher seas, companies selling products with superior quality, service and technology will probably be little affected by lower prices from foreign competitors.

These include such major exporters as International Business Machines, Boeing and the Caterpillar Tractor, Mr. Eckstein said.

At Caterpillar, which sells heavy construction equipment through distributors in more than 140 countries, management is counting on durability, low maintenance, 48-hour parts service and financing packages for buyers to overcome any problems with higher prices, a spokesman said.

Caterpillar exported \$3.1 billion worth of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Suzuki Tells Europe 'Grit Your Teeth'

By Sam Jameson Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki left for a 13-day tour of six West European countries Tuesday seeking to strengthen relations between Japan and Western Europe.

He will be seeking to firm his leadership image at home, which has suffered badly in a series of foreign affairs controversies since his trip to Washington early last month.

For instance, an attempt by Mr. Suzuki to minimize apparent military commitments he made in Washington led to the resignation

of his foreign minister, Masayoshi Ito. And his handling of the disclosures that U.S. ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons regularly visit or pass through Japanese territory with tacit Japanese approval also hurt his image.

In denying the disclosure, both Mr. Suzuki and his new foreign minister, Sunao Sonoda, who will accompany him to Europe, found themselves obliged to amend, clarify and even withdraw statements they made on the nuclear issue and on related defense matters.

Economic issues are expected to dominate Mr. Suzuki's talks with European leaders during visits to West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and France.

The Europeans, however, have not overlooked the issue of Japan's defense spending — currently just under 1 percent of its gross national product.

The Dutch ambassador to Japan told Mr. Suzuki several weeks ago that part of Western Europe's trade troubles with Japan could be traced to what he called the "heavy burden on our economies" of defense spending and foreign aid.

Mr. Suzuki said Monday that he would appeal to European leaders to "grit their teeth" and resist protectionism, which he said would fail to solve their countries' problems of high unemployment, inflation, recession and worsening trade imbalances.

In a nationally televised news conference, Mr. Suzuki said that Japanese-European relations still lacked the trust that had been built up in relations with the United States and the maturity that characterizes U.S.-European relations.

"If Japan-U.S. and U.S.-Europe relations are like a clear, solid, black line, Japan-Europe relations are still only a dotted line," the premier said.

Despite rising demands from the West Europeans that Japan limit its exports of cars, TV sets and parts, and machine tools to help correct a trade imbalance that exceeded \$10 billion in Japan's favor last year, Mr. Suzuki said he has no intention of discussing "various individual trade problems."

Each industry concerned "should conduct a continuing dialogue to avoid economic frictions that could lead to confrontation," he said.

On political and monetary issues, Mr. Suzuki and West European leaders are expected to find more common ground — some of it against the United States.

Mr. Suzuki was reported eager to seek a common Japanese-European stance against high U.S. interest rates, which have weakened the value of both the Japanese yen and West European currencies, in preparation for talks at the economic summit meeting of seven industrial nations in Ottawa July 20 and 21.

Mr. Suzuki also said that he would sound out European leaders on how "detente and peaceful coexistence" with the Soviet Union could be promoted — a theme that contrasts markedly with President Reagan's hard-line approach to Moscow.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Country, Company, 1980 Revenue, 1980 Profits, 1979 Revenue, 1979 Profits.

Table for France: Michelin 1980 Revenue 20,660, Profits 304.0; 1979 Revenue 22,710, Profits 398.1.

Table for Japan: Kubota 1980 Revenue 571,000, Profits 14,700; 1979 Revenue 573,100, Profits 22,010.

Table for United States: Gulf & Western Ind. 1980 Revenue 1,490.0, Profits 75.8; 1979 Revenue 1,360.0, Profits 59.7.

Table for United States: 2nd Quarter 1981 Revenue 1,490.0, Profits 75.8; 1980 Revenue 1,360.0, Profits 59.7.

Table for United States: 9 Months 1981 Revenue 4,180.0, Profits 222.9; 1980 Revenue 4,020.0, Profits 191.7.

Table for United States: Per Share 1981 Revenue 2.64, Profits 0.24; 1980 Revenue 2.55, Profits 0.23.

Swiss Prices Rise 0.9%

BERN — The Swiss consumer price index rose 0.9 percent in May after a fall of 0.2 percent in April, the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor said Tuesday.

The year-on-year rise in the index was 6 percent in May after a 5.6 percent increase in April.

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Prices on Wall Street Move Slightly Lower

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were slightly lower in relatively slow trading Tuesday as investors weighed the course of interest rates and increased Middle East tensions.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which managed to gain 1.85 points Monday after a stab at the 1,000 level, was off 1.20 points to close at 994.44. It had been down about two points earlier.

Declines led advances, 805-582, among the 1,903 issues traded. The NYSE volume was 44.6 million shares, compared with 41.58 million traded Monday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Brokers said many investors are awaiting the response of the Arab world to Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor on Sunday. The Arab League meets Thursday in Baghdad.

Chemical Bank bolstered buying sentiment when it lowered the rate it charges brokers for loans to 19 1/2 percent from 20 1/2 percent.

Earlier, treading Citibank disappointed many investors when it left its prime lending rate unchanged at the prevailing 20 percent level. But they were heartened that Girard Bank of Philadelphia reduced its charge to 20 percent from the 21 percent level it moved to last Friday.

Hopes have been riding high that charges would subside since Friday when the Federal Reserve reported there was little change in the nation's money supply in the latest week.

Most observers believe the market is poised for a short-term rally that will carry averages to new 1981 highs. But the investment community is being restrained by reports that some influential analysts are predicting a steep market decline after the rally.

International Units Get Approval of Fed

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board unanimously approved a proposal that will allow the creation of international banking facilities within the United States, beginning Dec. 3.

The new rule is designed to enhance the international competitive position of U.S. depository institutions with similar operations in London, Hong Kong and other major financial centers.

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SWISS PRICES RISE 0.9%

BERN — The Swiss consumer price index rose 0.9 percent in May after a fall of 0.2 percent in April, the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor said Tuesday.

The year-on-year rise in the index was 6 percent in May after a 5.6 percent increase in April.

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2 Brokers Set Merger In Toronto

New York Times Service
TORONTO — Two Toronto investment dealers have announced plans for a merger that will create the largest investment firm in Canada, with a staff of about 1,800, offices in 29 cities and combined revenue of more than 200 million Canadian dollars (\$165.8 million).
 The new firm, Dominion Securities Ames, will combine Dominion Securities, ranked No. 2 in capitalization among Canadian firms, and A.E. Ames, No. 8.
 Anthony S. Fell, president and chief executive officer of Dominion Securities, who will hold the same positions with the combined company, said Monday that Dominion Ames' combined capitalization of about 50 million Canadian dollars will make it "about 20 percent bigger than Wood Gundy," the Toronto firm that now ranks No. 1 in the industry.
 Mr. Fell and Robert E. Bellamy, Ames' president and chief executive officer, who will be deputy chairman of the new company, said that once the merger, planned for Aug. 1, takes place, there are likely to be reductions in staff.
 Mr. Fell and Mr. Bellamy took issue with a suggestion that the amalgamation would be either "a takeover by Dominion Securities" or "a merger of necessity."
 But it is clear that Dominion will be dominant: It will have 27 million Canadian dollars in shareholders' equity to Ames' 13 million (the remaining 10 million in the total capitalization consists of subordinated debt), and seven of the 11 members of the combined firm's executive committee are from Dominion.

As privately owned companies, investment firms in Canada are not required to make financial information public. Some of them do so to a limited degree, however, including Dominion Securities, which for the year ended last Sept. 30 reported net income of 8.1 million Canadian dollars. Mr. Fell said it had "about 6 million in profit" for the first eight months of its current fiscal year.
 He added that, judged by profits and return on capital, "Dominion Securities is already No. 1."
 By contrast, Mr. Bellamy said, Ames "just about broke even in the last two years." He said the firm had lagged in its adoption of computer technology. "By profitability it doesn't rank in the top 10," he added.
 Asked about rumors in the financial community that Ames has been a major loser on its bond operations, Mr. Bellamy said the firm's "bond trading performance has not been satisfactory, but the stories of big losses have been exaggerated."

Russia, Japan Plan Natural Gas Project
United Press International
TOKYO — Japan and the Soviet Union have reached basic agreement on a joint \$4-billion project to tap natural gas and oil from the continental shelf surrounding Sakhalin Island, industry sources said Monday.
 The agreement, which still has to be signed, calls for commercial production of natural gas as the first priority rather than crude oil as originally envisaged, the sources said. They said that the Soviet Union will supply 70,000 barrels a day of liquefied natural gas for 20 years, starting at the end of 1982.

U.S. High Court Says Workers Can't Be Taxed on Room, Board

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has handed a defeat to the Internal Revenue Service, ruling 6 to 3 that the meals and lodging provided for thousands of workers by their employers were not "wages" for the purpose of computing Social Security and federal unemployment taxes.
 Such benefits are not taxable for income tax purposes when they are provided for the convenience of the employer. But present Treasury regulations include the value of meals and lodging, even those not subject to income taxes, as part of the wage base for the Social Security tax, levied under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and the unemployment tax, levied under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.
 That interpretation was challenged by Rowan Companies, the operator of offshore oil drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico. Workers stay at the rigs for 10-day shifts and receive food and living quarters there worth about \$6 a day. Rowan did not pay the Social Security or unemployment taxes on these benefits and, after an audit, was assessed \$35,000 in unpaid taxes.
 The company paid the taxes and sued for a refund, losing in both a Federal District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals. Rowan appealed to the Supreme Court and the government urged the justices to hear the appeal because it had lost a similar case in another court involving meals furnished to hotel and restaurant employees.
 Writing for the majority Monday, Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell concluded that Congress intended "wages" to "mean the same thing" under the Social Security, unemployment and the income tax itself. Because the Treasury regulations established a different interpretation, he said, the regulations were "invalid" and the IRS "erred in relying on them."
 Justice Powell reviewed the 40-year history of the regulations and ruling at issue and concluded that the IRS had been inconsistent in its own interpretation of what wages were taxable for what purposes. The regulations, he said, "fail to implement the statutory definition of 'wages' in a consistent or reasonable manner."
 Because the cash value of food and lodging provided to employees on a mass basis is relatively small, Monday's decision will not have a major impact on the receipts of the Treasury.

Dollar's Rise May Stem Growth of U.S. Exports

(Continued from Page 7)
 equipment last year, or 36 percent of its total sales of \$8.6 billion. Half of its 62,000 U.S. employees worked in jobs closely tied to exports. For now, Caterpillar is not suffering an exchange-rate disadvantage against its major competitors, Komatsu of Japan. The dollar has risen 3 percent against the Japanese yen in the last 12 months.
 Also favoring U.S. exporters is the fact that, although competitors in Western Europe will benefit from the rising dollar, the Europeans have been hit by a sharp jump in the price of oil imported from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
 "The Germans, in effect, have just had a 25 percent increase in petroleum prices," said Walter Joelson, chief economist of General Electric, which recorded the U.S.'s second-highest volume of export sales in 1980, after Boeing.
 The jolt from the dollar's climb also will be partially offset by long-term contracts that are common in international commerce, especially on expensive capital goods.
 "It may take two or three years for negative impacts of a stronger dollar to be reflected in sales," Donald H. Straszheim, chief economist for Weyerhaeuser, said. "Meanwhile, a strong dollar is going to increase the oil import bill of many of our competing countries. That will aggravate their inflation problem, which would tend to make the dollar even stronger."
 If the rate of inflation continues to decline in the United States, as it did in April and May, it will offset some of the disadvantages that U.S. exporters face as potential customers tally exchange rates.
 But that is not of much help at this time, especially when U.S. companies go head-to-head with West German competitors. In the 12 months ended last Friday, the dollar climbed 35.9 percent against the Deutsche mark. Average wage settlements in West Germany of 5.10 percent rate in the United States, giving the West Germans an edge in labor costs.
 Then, too, the West German economy has been weaker, making it easier for West Germans to sell in the United States than for Americans in West Germany.
 But some economists cautioned against putting too much weight on the strength of the dollar as a determinant of the fate of U.S. exporters.
 "It is important to emphasize that, if we want to be effective exporters, we cannot run for the hills at the first sign of trouble," Mr. Eckstein said. "The Japanese build a foreign market over five and 10 years whether it is profitable or not. Ultimately, they own it. That is what our companies will have to do."

Clerk Swindles Money Market
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The largest money market fund in the Washington area has been bilked of \$1.55 million by one of its clerks who allegedly transferred the money into the bank account of a friend who then deposited it in a Swiss bank account, according to papers filed by the fund in federal court.
 The fund, First Variable Rate Fund for Government, said it was insured for the loss and its shareholders will not be affected by the alleged swindle. The fund has assets of \$788 million.
 Fund officials said they have been unable to recover the money or locate the two individuals allegedly involved in the scheme.

Xerox Enters Personal Computer Stakes

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Xerox became the first major U.S. office products company to enter the personal computer market with its introduction Tuesday of a machine that can double as a word processor.
 The move reflects the fact that personal computers are finding their largest use not in the home but in both small businesses and in the largest corporations, which are starting to order them in volume for their managers, analysts and engineers.
 So far, the personal computer business has been dominated by consumer electronics companies, such as Tandy, and by companies devoted almost exclusively to microcomputers, such as Apple Computer. But other office equipment and business computer companies, such as International Business Machines and Digital are expected to quickly follow Xerox's announcement with products of their own, possibly by early this summer.
 "Everybody's jumping into the pool now," said Benjamin Rosen of Rosen Research. "It's the beginning of the new wave of entries into the personal computer market."
 The Xerox 820, which will cost \$2,995, contains a microprocessor with 64,000 characters of main memory and has a standard storage capacity of about 45 pages. A large disk storage unit with a capacity of about 140 pages is available at an option.
 The optional printer is a Xerox 630, costing \$2,900, that can print 40 characters a second. The program necessary to turn the 820 into a word processor costs \$500.
 Xerox officials said the 820 can be connected to the company's Ethernet communications network that links different types of automated office equipment.
 The 820 is comparable in price and power to the high-end business computers made by Tandy and Apple and will be able to use hundreds of programs already

written for other computers. One shortcoming, according to one source, is that the new computer will not be able to generate and display graphics.
 Rosen and other analysts said, however, that distribution and customer support, more than price, would determine success in the personal computer or small-business computer market. Companies like Xerox, which have a history of dealing with large companies, have a leg up on companies like Apple and Tandy.
 To increase distribution, Xerox is expected to market the new product through many different channels, including its own huge sales force, its retail stores, and, in an unusual move for it, through some outside retailers such as Computerland, which is the largest independent computer retailer, with 170 outlets.
 Other analysts suggested, however, that the product had more importance for Xerox as a word processor, because it undercuts the competition and fills a gap in the copier company's product line for low-priced word processors.
 The Xerox 820 with optional printer will be priced more than \$1,000 below the smallest machines offered by IBM and Wang Laboratories, two leaders in the word processing market. Xerox's own word processor, the 860, starts at \$11,600.

U.S. Firms, BNO Meet
Reuters
LONDON — Representatives of some U.S. oil companies operating in the North Sea met with the British National Oil Corp. Tuesday and generally supported British Petroleum in urging a higher price cut than the \$2 BNOC has offered from July 1, industry sources said. The sources said they understand BNOC is giving no hint it is ready to take more than \$2 off the \$39.25 a barrel price.

Tokyo Exchange
 June 9, 1981

Asahi Chem.	254	Mitsubishi Chem.	490
Asahi Glass	574	Mitsubishi Corp.	630
Canon	1,020	Mitsubishi Elec.	302
Dai Nip. Print.	1,250	Mitsubishi Co.	302
Fuji Photo	1,250	Nippon Sec.	434
Fuji Bank	290	Nippon Sec.	434
Hiroshi	645	Nippon Elec.	740
Honda Motor	120	Quaker Steel	814
C. Itoh	270	Sumitomo	800
I.L.I.	120	Sumitomo Bank	490
Japan Air L.	2,240	Sumitomo Chem.	164
Kanag. Ind. Pwr.	910	Sumitomo Ind.	164
Kan. Stone	220	Sumitomo Ind.	164
Kawasaki Steel	790	Tokai Marine	290
Kiwi Brewery	410	Tokyo	170
Komatsu	370	Tokyo Marine	170
Kubota	340	Toray	290
Mitsui B. Ind.	1,540	Toray	290
Mitsui E. Ind.	1,020	Yamaha	350
Mitsui Ind. Ind.	280	Yamaha	350

 New Index: 548.88 / Previous: 546.62
 Nikkei-DJ Index: 7,373.27 / Previous: 7,344.77

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates
 June 9, 1981

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	18 1/4 - 18 1/2	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	9 - 10 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	30 - 32
3 M.	18 1/4 - 18 1/2	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	10 - 10 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	28 1/2 - 28 3/4
6 M.	18 1/4 - 18 1/2	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	25 - 27
1 Y.	16 1/4 - 17 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	23 - 25
1 Y.	16 1/4 - 16 1/2	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	19 - 21

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)
 June 9, 1981

Price	Aug	Nov	Option for
400	22.00-24.00	—	Feb. 82
450	11.00-13.00	21.00-23.00	start on
510	5.00-7.00	21.00-23.00	Aug. 2, 1981
530	2.00-4.00	14.00-17.00	
550	1.00-2.00	9.00-12.00	

Gold 483.00-485.00
Values White Weld S.A.
 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
 Telephone (41-61) 580081, Telex 41 4561 ICD D

European Options Exchange
 Tel. 262721 AMSTERDAM (Tele 13473)

GOLD OPTIONS			
Series	Aug	Nov	Feb.
c 450	25.00	41.00	71.00
c 475	25.00	47.00	64.00
c 500	13.00	31.00	48.00
c 525	10.00	30.00	—
c 550	6.00	15.00	—
p 450	9.00	15.00	21.50
p 475	19.00	25.00	29.50
p 500	3.00	29.00	41.00
p 525	61.00	40.00	—
p 550	85.00	80.00	—

Left price in \$/oz. of gold option basis.
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Balance Sheet 1980

Balance Sheet Total	DM 102 billion
WestLB Bonds	DM 43 billion
Deposits	DM 51 billion
Loans	DM 90 billion
Administered and Trustee Funds	DM 33 billion
Business Volume	DM 139 billion
Group Balance Sheet Total	DM 114 billion
Group Profit after Taxes	DM 61 million

Figures as at December 31, 1980

WestLB
 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

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Representative Offices Latin America Office New York Rio de Janeiro Tokyo Toronto Melbourne	Subsidiaries WestLB Asia Limited Hong Kong WestLB International S.A. Luxembourg Banco da Bahia Investimentos S.A. Rio de Janeiro Banque Nord Europe S.A. Luxembourg Libra Bank Limited London

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 9. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 12 Month Stock, 12 Month Div, and 12 Month P/E.

Notes and footnotes explaining the data in the NYSE table, including definitions for 'New Yearly High', 'Dividend', and 'Warrant'.

Chicago Futures

Chicago Futures table listing prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Lumber.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing prices for various commodities such as Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton.

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates for various currencies.

London Metals Market

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals like Gold, Silver, and Platinum.

London Commodity

London Commodity table listing prices for various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

Floating Rate Notes

Floating Rate Notes table listing interest rates for various floating rate notes.

Paris Commodity

Paris Commodity table listing prices for various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

Cash Prices

Cash Prices table listing prices for various commodities like Coffee, Cocoa, and Sugar.

Bank

Bank table listing interest rates for various banks.

Non Bank

Non Bank table listing interest rates for various non-bank financial institutions.

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes table listing index values for various commodity groups.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Selected Over-the-Counter table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Dow Jones Averages

Dow Jones Averages table listing values for various Dow Jones indices.

Dividends

Dividends table listing dividend payments for various companies.

Market Summary

Market Summary table providing a summary of market activity and key indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Dow Jones Bond Averages table listing values for various bond indices.

Standard & Poors

Standard & Poors table listing values for various Standard & Poors indices.

NYSE Index

NYSE Index table listing values for various NYSE indices.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table listing odd-lot trading data for various securities.

American Most Actives

American Most Actives table listing the most actively traded securities in the American market.

International Income Fund advertisement. Includes a notice of a meeting of the holders of units, details about the fund's investment strategy, and contact information for Midland Bank Trust Company.

European Stock Markets advertisement. Provides closing prices for various European stock exchanges including Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Various financial data and advertisements. Includes sections for Cash Prices, Dividends, Market Summary, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, and Domes Grant Credits.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes for various companies on the AMEX exchange.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes for various companies on the NYSE and NASDAQ exchanges.

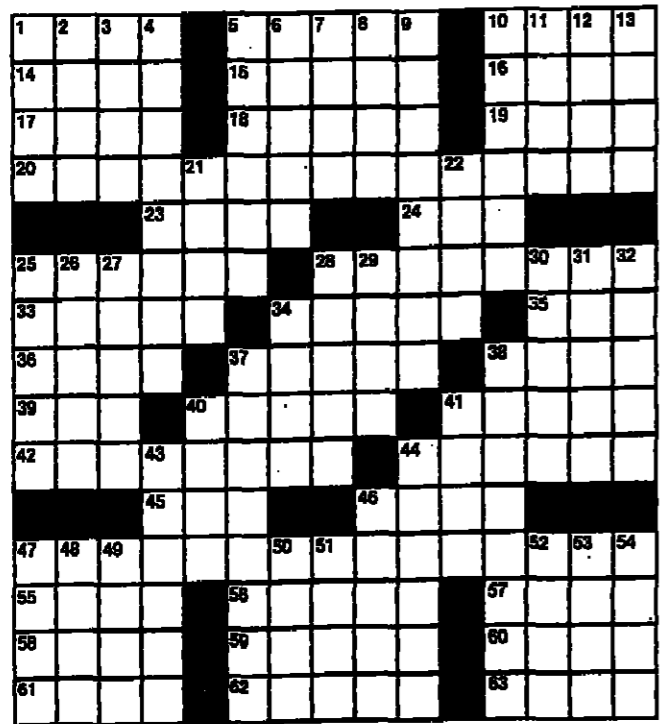
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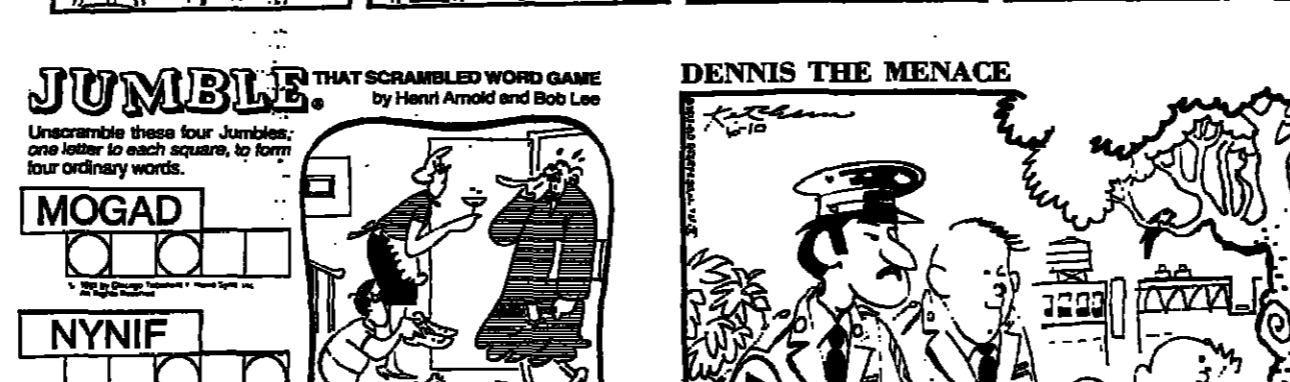
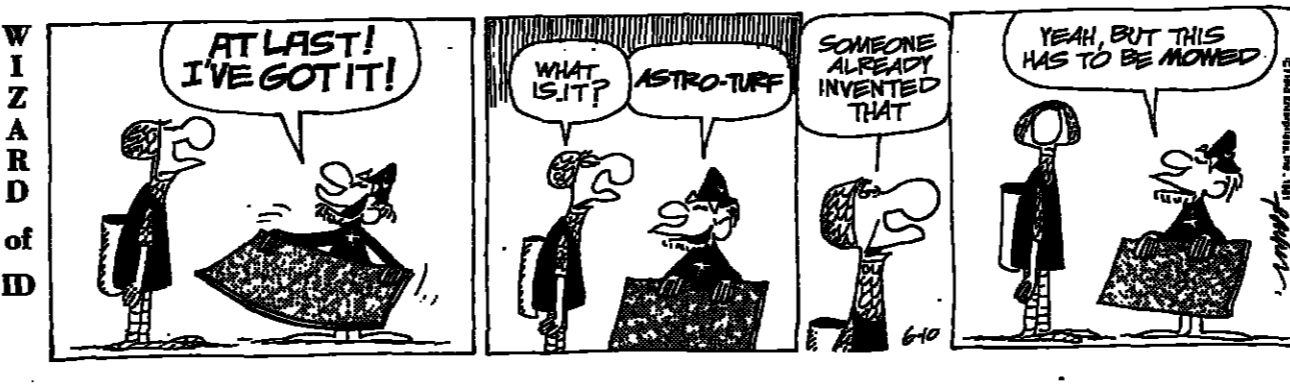
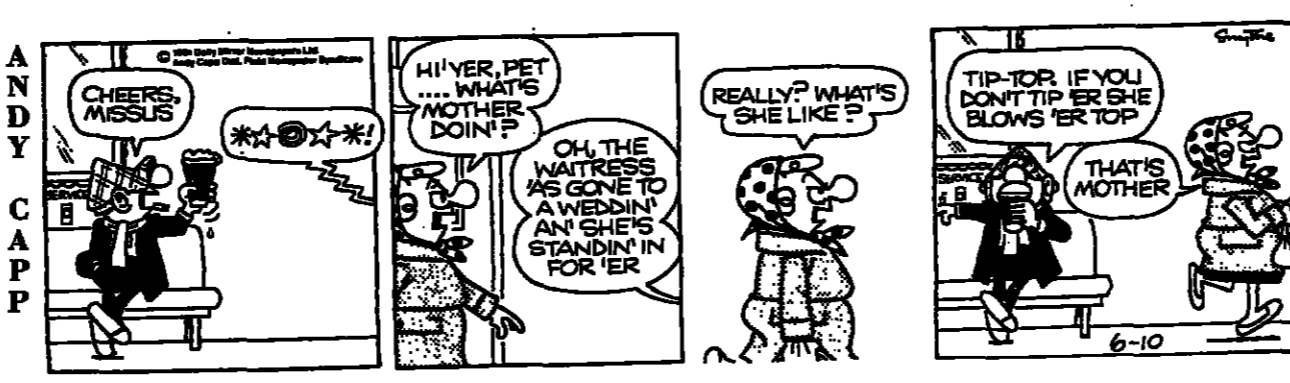
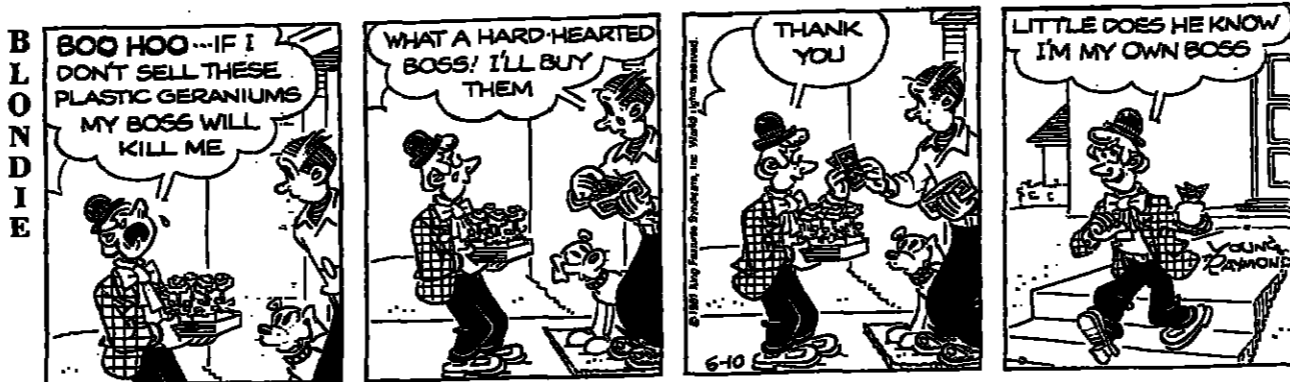
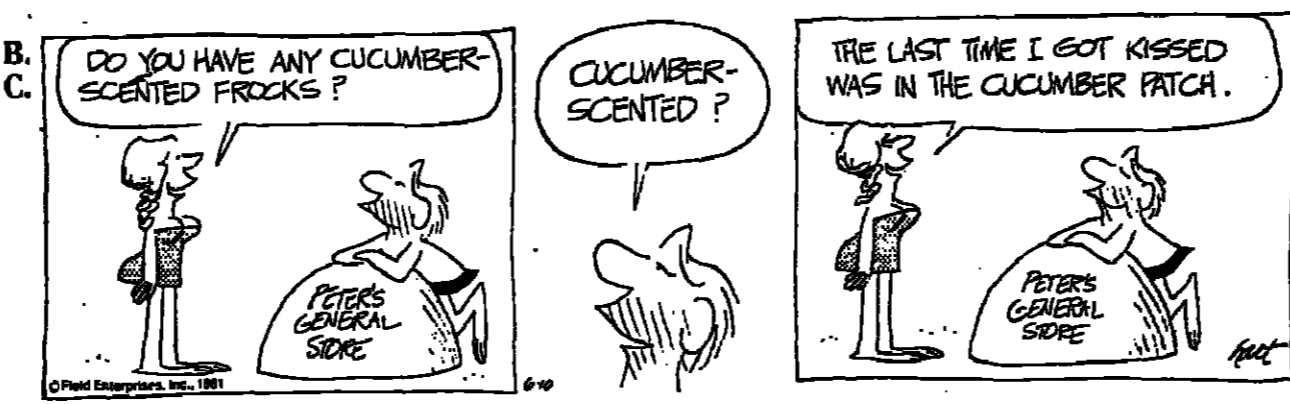
By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 —one's time
5 Resell tickets illegally
10 Except
14 Kind of forest
15 Small drum
16 Inst. like Northeastern
17 "I the heir of all the..."
18 —ear and out...
19 —B'rith
20 Words said with a sigh
23 Hep or hip
24 Late shipping magnate's sobriquet
25 Sled tracks
28 Triple Crown winner: 1948
33 —word (colloquial of a sort)
34 Rivera work
35 Year in the reign of Anastasius I
36 Site of Mercyhurst College
37 Annual open golf tournament
38 Turf used for fuel
39 Suffix with exist
40 Cow material
41 Abuse
42 Perseverant; unwavering
44 Loser in 1980
45 Jet
46 Beverage
47 Words said with a sigh
48 Mischief
49 —of Cadvor
50 Behind schedule
51 Gait
52 Snigger for wriggles
53 Bacchanale's cry
54 Darb
55 Where?
56 Chanticleer
57 Delight, mod style
58 —I Kings
59 —I Kings
60 —I Kings
61 —I Kings
62 —I Kings
63 —I Kings
44 Loser in 1980
45 Jet
46 Beverage
47 Words said with a sigh
48 Mischief
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57 Delight, mod style
58 —I Kings
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61 —I Kings
62 —I Kings
63 —I Kings

WEATHER

Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, and weather conditions for various cities including ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, etc.



JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon of a judge and a list of words to be unscrambled: MOGAD, NYNIF, RICKY, BYTEAU. Answer: INKED SCARY HUNTER BANDIT.

THE PARIS REVIEW

The 25th Anniversary Double Issue. 420 pp. Paper. \$10. The Paris Review, 45-39 171st Place, Flushing, N.Y. 11358. Reviewed by John Leonard.

In a "notice" leading off this hefty pile of words, George Plimpton, whose charm is indefatigable, tells us that the staff of The Paris Review is huge: "The magazine has one of the largest mastheads in literary history."

The interviewer deserves a mention. The Paris Review interview is a success because of the interviewer. Through-out the conversation with West, I wondered at the intelligence and eccentricity of her questioner. The person who asked the questions was Marina Warner. That is class. Class is what makes a magazine survive.

William Faulkner is represented, with a ghost story as reconstructed by his relatives. It is as slight as Hemingway's introduction is patronizing and mean. Homer nodded twice. To com-

Table with columns for FICION, NONFICTION, and book titles with authors and page numbers.

BRIDGE

BRIDGE: By Alan Truscott. Includes a bridge hand diagram with cards and a solution to a previous puzzle.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or other markings.

Rangers Win, 8-1, To Take Over 1st

From Agency Dispatches
ARLINGTON, Tex. — Mickey Rivers had three hits, scored twice and drove in a run to help Texas beat Detroit 8-1 Monday night and take over first place in the American League West. The Rangers moved past idle Oakland by one percentage point.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

troit starter Dan Schatzeder (3-4) was knocked out early as 16 Rangers went to the plate in the first two innings.

Rivers doubled in the first and scored on a single by Al Oliver, extending Oliver's hitting streak to 15 games. After Buddy Bell walked, Bill Stein singled, scoring Oliver and moving Bell to third.

Twins 1, Brewers 0

In Bloomington, Minn., Ron Jackson singled in Butch Wynegar from second base with one out in the seventh and Roger Erickson and Doug Corbett combined on a four-inning lead to the Twins past Milwaukee, 1-0. Erickson (2-6) gave up four hits, walked one and struck out seven in 7½ innings, Corbett finishing up and earning his sixth save. The Brewers' Mike Caldwell (6-5) retired the first 16 batters he faced.

White Sox 6, Blue Jays 2

In Chicago, Bill Almon and Greg Luzinski had two-run singles and Greg Maddux added a home run to lead the White Sox to a 6-2 triumph over Toronto — which lost its eighth in a row, Dennis Lamp (2-1), making his first start after 12 relief appearances this season, struck out eight and walked one.

Mariners 2, Red Sox 0

In Boston, Floyd Bannister pitched a two-hitter and Gary Gray hit his 13th homer of the year as Seattle beat the Red Sox, 2-0. Gray's homer, in the fourth, came on a 3-0 pitch from John Tudor (2-3) after Tom Paciorek had hit by a pitch.

Phillies 4, Astros 3

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Pete Rose got his 3,627 career hit and moved to within three of Stan Musial's National League record in the Phillies' 4-3 squeaker over Houston.

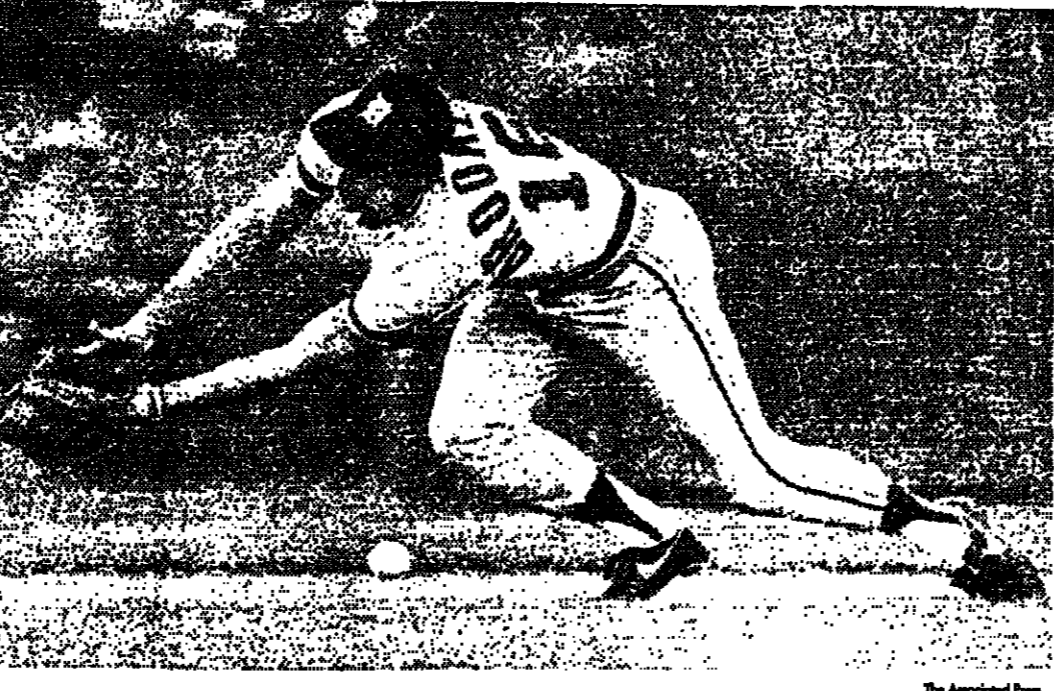
Angels 10, Indians 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Butch Hob-

son drove in four runs with a double and a single and Dan Ford and Brian Downing hit home runs to back Geoff Zahn's five-hit pitching as the Angels crushed Cleveland, 10-2. Zahn struck out two and walked one.

Tiger third baseman Tom Brookens

had a rocky first inning Monday night. Just after Ranger Bill Stein's grounder eluded him (above) for a base hit, he booted one by Leon Roberts, helping the Rangers to four quick runs. Texas' 8-1 victory put it in first place in the American League West.



Tiger third baseman Tom Brookens had a rocky first inning Monday night. Just after Ranger Bill Stein's grounder eluded him (above) for a base hit, he booted one by Leon Roberts, helping the Rangers to four quick runs. Texas' 8-1 victory put it in first place in the American League West.

Records: A Few for the Book

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The first home runs with the bases filled in the American League were hit on the same day — May 1, 1901 — by outfielders on the same team, Dummy Hoy and Herm McFarland of Chicago. Hoy was a veteran approaching his 39th birthday. His career in the majors ended the following year in Cincinnati.

More than half a century later, as the oldest living alumnus of the Reds, he was called upon to throw out the first ball in a World Series game.

"Dummy Hoy — 99 years old!" Joe Garagiola blurted aloud on television. "Wonder if that's his real age or his baseball age."

Seven batters beginning with Tony Lazzeri in 1936 and ending, up to now, with Frank Robinson in 1970, have hit two grand-slam home runs in a game.

Nine players hit grand-slams in two consecutive games. They were Babe Ruth, Bill Dickey, Jimmie Foxx, Jim Busby, Brooks Robinson, Willie Mays, Alvin Dark, Jimmie Bannan of the Boston Nationals in the 1890s, Jimmy Sheppard of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Bobby Bonds.

Although Hank Aaron hit more home runs than anybody else in the majors (755), his home-run rate per times at bat was exceeded by 12 others. Ruth led them all with a ratio of 11.76, or one home run every 12th time up.

How does one guy get to know all these facts? Easy. By consulting "The Great All-Time Baseball Record Book" by Joseph L. Reichler (Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., \$19.95).

It has been said that baseball is the sport of professional athletes and amateur statisticians. There are many baseball record books, including a stack compiled by Reichler. This one is extra special. It includes all the tidbits mentioned above, except Joe Garagiola's flippancy.

And that is by no means all. The record for grounding into the most double plays, set May 21, 1975, is four. It is held by Joe Torre, manager of the Mets, who has now gone four years without grounding into one.

Jim Bottomley, debonair first baseman for the St. Louis Cardinals, knocked in 12 runs Sept. 16, 1924. Tony Lazzeri holds the American League mark of 11, and two National League players — Wilbert Robinson of the old, old Orioles and Phil Weintraub of the New York Giants — also batted in 11, but Bottomley's feat stands unmatched after 56 years.

The Soccer Scene A Sea Change for Clemence?

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The old man had comforted his young lodger in the years when the boy's ambition had been stifled. There had been long hours when he had arrived "home" convinced his time would never come, convinced he would drift through manhood as perpetual understudy to the No. 1 goalie.

And the old man, a Finn who was a ship's interpreter and had disembarked for life at Liverpool's docks, spun many a seafarer's tale to water down his lodger's dismay. But the landlord's own time was running short: He was 77 when, 10 years ago, the youngster graduated to cup final with Liverpool.

With a fatherly pride, the Finn sat chewing on his pipe, hanging on every word of a long, probing interview. At last, taking exception to a question about whether young Ray Clemence could keep his feet on the ground now that success was coming, he interrupted:

"Swell-headed? Ray? Let me tell you something. 'Ray has been with us since he came to Liverpool four years ago. He hasn't changed a bit. The only thing that's grown around his head is his damned hair. And you know, he will be just the same when he brings his medals and international caps home.'"
The old man, and his words and pride in the young Clemence, are still writ large in memory. They come to mind now especially as Clemence — richer by hundreds of thousands of pounds, by five league championship medals, three European Cup medals, two UEFA Cup medals, a European Super Cup medal and English FA and league cup medals — believes his time is finished at Liverpool.

Recent Form: Unchanged
Last month he became the first goalie in 33 years to captain his country, for which he has played 56 times. Two weeks ago he was the most joyous of all the Liverpool team that again won Europe's major club trophy. And last weekend he was No. 1 as England rescued her World Cup hopes from the ashes with a 3-1 victory over Hungary in Budapest.

Yet back at Liverpool there have been two, perhaps three, budding goalkeepers who never got the chance to flower as he had. Clemence's consistently elastic art and resilient athleticism meant he has missed no more than half a dozen appearances in more than 700. And when, in 1979, he signed a new 4-year contract, he estimated he would play out his days at the club that had plucked him from Scunthorpe for £12,000 in 1967.

How long could it go on? Clemence will be 33 in August — not ancient by goalkeeping standards, but cracking on. He faces, if he is to continue his love affair with Liverpool's vocal supporters, renewed challenges.

Last March Liverpool paid the North American Soccer League Vancouver Whitecaps £250,000 for a spectacular Rhodesian-born goalkeeper, Bruce Grobbelaar. He is not built from the same patient mold as Clemence. No way will Grobbelaar wait in the reserves for three years while he waits for the 1981 Grobbelaar had the audacity to turn down Liverpool a year ago, and the very fact that Liverpool has followed up indicates that the odd moments of frailty Clemence showed last season (admittedly behind a substantially weakened defense) suggests that, at best, he will have to battle for supremacy.

That means the dreaded "triangle." Clemence has said of that excruciating Liverpool method of sharpening up their goalkeepers: "I've seen ten trialsists physically sick after the triangle. I am used to it, but my legs still turn to jelly."
"In 30 seconds, a goalkeeper will go around the triangle five to six times, saving 15 to 18 shots. It's on a par with a sprinter running 100 yards in 10 seconds. It's easy to tell when a man has had enough, because he can't get up."
Clemence, when he saw his club manager Monday, explained that after 14 years he wants a new challenge. Liverpool is in no hurry to show him the door — yet it has Grobbelaar, who is doubtless prepared to burst a gut in the triangle.
So Clemence, despite an interest in an express delivery firm in Liverpool, is ready to move his wife and two daughters to London — so says the grapevine. Tottenham Hotspur, having won the English Cup and won a battle of wills and accountants to resign his two Argentine internationals, Ricky Villa and Osvaldo Ardiles, has (significantly, since March) is rumored to be courting Clemence.

The Good Eye
But we have digressed from the Finn and his recollections. Through in that, as in everything, Liverpool knew what it was doing when it lodged a raw young goalkeeper in that old man's household. Clemence, then, had all the natural talent in the world and all the humility of a lad who, at 16, was hired to clear deck chairs off Skegness Beach and who as a failsafe studied accountancy at night.

He had no money then and as his landlord pointed out, no symptoms of a swollen head. The old sailor read the signs well. Clemence, without doubt a master of his trade and among the world's most able goalkeepers, may be after a new challenge, but England need never doubt that he wants to go on wearing international caps or fear that his head will become too big to wear them.

A city that soccer does not share its stability. The England camp has recently been full of individuals whose loyalty leaves much to be desired. It is a reflection of the greed, the impatience, the insecurity that festers at the top of the game.
Prime Example
Example: Manchester United, besmirching a world reputation, recently brutally sacked Manager Dave Sexton after a gallop at season's end — seven straight victories. The club's young chairman, Martin Edwards, inheriting the seat when his father died panicked. He fired Sexton in a particularly shabby manner and thought the club's wealth and glitter would draw the big names like moths to the flame.
The moths shied away. Lawrie McMenemy, Bobby Robson and Ron Saunders publicly rejected overtures. Other top managers carried a few hundred pounds each by "writing" newspaper exclusives on why they wouldn't go to Manchester.
The embarrassment finally ended Tuesday when Ron Atkinson — at best the fourth choice, so far as Clemence was concerned — signed a three-year contract to manage England's most popular club.

Even that was unsavory. Atkinson's previous club, West Bromwich Albion, demanded compensation and threatened legal action.
The gentleman's agreement within soccer was in shreds, and all because Manchester United, not satisfied with a winner and an honest manager, also wanted a colorful "media" manager.
It got one.

Major League Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Team	W	L	Team	W	L
Philadelphia	25	23	New York	33	29
St. Louis	22	29	St. Louis	22	42
Pittsburgh	25	21	Milwaukee	20	36
Montreal	22	25	Cleveland	26	22
New York	17	31	Boston	20	27
Chicago	12	37	Toronto	16	39

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Detroit	3-0	Los Angeles	1-2
Texas	8-1	San Diego	0-2
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1
Schubert, York	2-1	Chicago	0-1

Spinks, Guard and Attitude Up, Set for Holmes

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The old brown Labrador retriever was lying peacefully on the grass at Leon Spinks' hideaway training camp — very peacefully, considering that her master was pulling porcupine quills from her face with a pair of pliers.
It wasn't the first time she had bitten into a porcupine, a concerned Spinks said. "That's why they call them dogs," observed the last universally recognized world heavyweight champion. "Me, something hurts me the first time. I don't go back."
For a while, it appeared he wouldn't be back. The first time around, his champion was a painful experience. The man with the gap-toothed grin and the driving violence had become a nationwide running joke. He blew the title and he blew his first comeback, and the jokes continued.
But people didn't know he was crying himself to sleep.
Spinks is back, in prime time on national television, just as, in 1978, when he won the title from Muhammad Ali and then lost it back to him. Friday night, in only his 15th professional fight (his record is a modest 10-2-2), he goes for sports' most prestigious individual title for the second time.

Solomon heard Leon was not in shape. He could believe the rumors. He remembered the weeks in the Catskill snow getting ready for the first Ali fight.
"He'd go to bed at night and turn on his music box real loud and lock his door," said Solomon, "and then jump out the second-story window. The only way I could find him was to trace his tracks in the snow."
Solomon instructed the local bartenders to call him as soon as a Spinks showed up. Still, said Michael, Spinks' younger brother and the leading light-heavyweight contender: "There'd be mornings when we'd get up to run and Lee would just be coming back through the snow."
"That was nothing," said Solomon. "After he won the title, he'd change cities on me. He'd be training in Hilton Head, S.C., a couple of days and we'd be hearing the cops got him in Elyria, Ohio, or St. Louis."
But this time, less than two weeks before Friday's bout, Spinks was down to a muscular 195 pounds, about 5 under his current fighting weight, and was told by his trainers to ease up. Spinks has finally realized he was on "the edge of disaster," that he could no longer abuse his body and expect it to endure the hardships of battle. An Olympic gold medalist in 1976, Spinks will be 28 next month. In many ways, he has grown up.
He had too many close calls getting back to where he is now. In his first fight after losing the title back to Ali, he was knocked out in Round 1 by Gerry Coetzee. "That was the lowest I could get," said Michael Spinks. "He knew better than anybody what happened. He wasn't ready, and I don't mean just physically. Everybody told him this guy was nothing, that he could take him out whenever he wanted."
The next comeback almost ended in the second round, when Spinks was rocked by Alfredo Evangelista. He somehow held on and knocked Evangelista out three rounds later. Next he drew with Eddie (Animal) Lopez, needing a point taken from his opponent for butting.

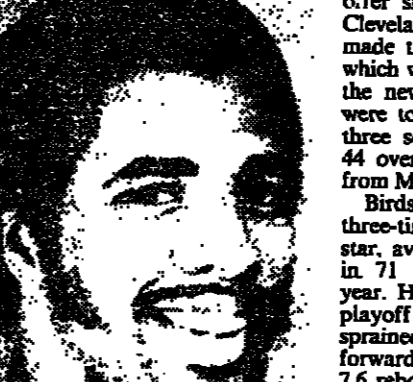
But subsequently he stopped Kevin Isaac, a journeyman, and last Oct. 2, he knocked out Bernardo Mercado, the top-ranked WBC contender. He knocked out the hard-hitting Mercado despite taking two wicked rights in the opening round and despite a training regime that included late-evening disco dancing a couple of nights before the fight.
"I think he finally realized how close to disaster he was," said Jerry Sawyer, Spinks' fourth manager. "If he had lost to Evangelista, that would have been the end."
So this time Spinks has trained faithfully in his northern Michigan training camp, between the villages of Harrietta and Boon, about 17 miles west of Cadillac and far away from trouble.
"I just wish this thing had come off May 22 when it was supposed to originally," said Sawyer as he drove through the woods to the camp. "We had Leon up here five straight weeks and he was an animal, ready to kill. I gave Leon a week or two off, but he's been up here ever since and he's never been off the premises."
The Edelweiss Lodge was deserted except for the Spinks camp, which took up two suites and a cabin. There were three trainers — Del Williams, the 67-year-old head man who grew up in Detroit as a teammate of Eddie Futch, now Holmes' trainer, on the same Brewer team that Joe Louis made famous; Dale Williams (no relation) and Robert Mitchell — and several fighters. "The thing about the camp," said Sawyer, "is that Leon was surrounded by good people, clean people who couldn't lead him astray."
Spinks has been difficult at times. He would break the boredom with temper tantrums for which he'd later apologize. There was little to do but train.
And he'd stay up late. Spinks ran at 10

p.m. and it was not unusual to find him in the empty bar at midnight, staring blankly at television. There was less of a feeling of confinement in the bar. "I hate being closed in," he said, explaining in part his last lapses.
There are other factors. Friends and associates worry about a self-destructiveness in Spinks, the overuse of liquor and drugs.
"Strange Tastes"
"He's got some strange tastes in women and bars," said one friend. "Usually they're both the lowest class."
"He never wanted to be around the more sophisticated people," said Butch Lewis, the promoter who had originally signed him for Arum's Top Rank company. "He wanted people with the same ghetto background. He has a complex."
"Leon don't like guys with ties who speak proper English," said Mitchell, Spinks' No. 2 trainer.
Spinks is still suspicious of people, even Sawyer, the man who has set him up financially. Spinks is getting about \$500,000 for Friday's fight, and if he beats Holmes it would take only one multimillion-dollar title fight against a Gerry Cooney to leave him in the position where he would never have to worry again.
"I'm not skeptical of Jerry to the point where I'd let someone take his place," said Spinks. "Jerry has helped me a lot. It's just so hard for me to trust someone." There is no mystery to Spinks' evident lack of self-confidence. He was a child of one of the worst ghettos in St. Louis and a sickly kid at that — low blood pressure, asthma.
Leon was beaten by a father who often told him, "You'll never be anything but a bum." His mother, he said, "told me I was going to be like my father."
The other kids called the oldest of the Spinks boys "Coofy Leon." Then they would beat him up.
Making a Name Stand Up
"My uncles were always shooting up someone or getting shot, and all I ever heard as a kid was what a crazy family the Spinks were," said Lott. "What I wanted was to make the Spinks name stand up and mean something."
He freely admits he was not prepared for the top. "It would have been helpful if someone had sat me down before and explained it to me," he said.
"After I won the title, I thought all I got to do to defend it. I didn't know they were going to demand so much of my time. This time, they're not going to see so much of Leon."
"I want to be free — I'm a human being, and a human being is going to make mistakes. I was just trying to live and let live. But I can't do anything without a whisp about 'Leon this' or 'Leon that.' The name they plastered, the name they stamped on me, I don't think it's right."

Kings' Birdsong Traded to Nets

From Agency Dispatches
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Kansas City Kings of the National Basketball Association Monday traded guard Otis Birdsong — reportedly offered \$1 million a year in salary and bonuses by the Cleveland Cavaliers — to the New Jersey Nets for forward Cliff Robinson.

Scott Wedman to Cleveland in return for the Cavaliers' first-round choice in Tuesday's NBA draft. Wedman, like Birdsong, was a free agent and had signed an offer sheet with the Cavaliers that assured him a five-year contract worth \$700,000 a year plus incentive bonuses.
King General Manager Jeff Cohen said his NBA club exercised its right of first refusal for Birdsong (effectively matching the offer sheet Birdsong signed with Cleveland last week) and then made the trade with New Jersey, which will pick up all the terms of the new contract. The Nets also were to get one of Kansas City's three second-round picks — No. 44 overall and the pick acquired from Milwaukee — in the draft.
Birdsong, a 6-4 guard and a three-time Western Division All-Star, averaged 24.6 points a game in 71 regular-season games last year. He was absent from several playoff games because of a sprained ankle. Robinson, a 6-9 forward, averaged 19.5 points and 7.6 rebounds a game last year, his second season in the NBA.



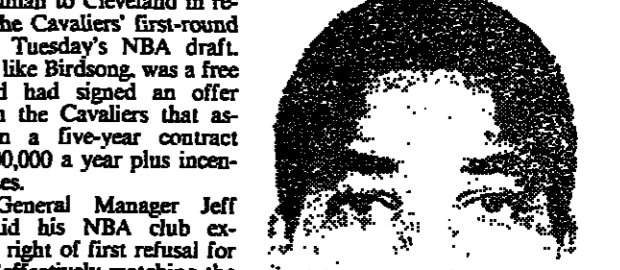
Cliff Robinson

Hayes Rejouis Rockets
From Agency Dispatches
HOUSTON — The Houston Rockets acquired veteran forward Elvin Hayes, the NBA's No. 6 all-time scorer (24,547 points in 13 seasons) and third-leading rebounder (14,656), late Monday night from the Washington Bullets for second-round draft picks this year and in 1983. Hayes spent his first four NBA seasons with the Rockets — then in San Diego — and had been with the Bullets for the past nine. His career average is 23.2 points a game.

NBA Draft
NEW YORK (AP) — The Dallas Mavericks opened Tuesday's college draft by selecting Mark Aguirre, the two-time All-American forward from De Paul who averaged 24.5 points per game in his three collegiate seasons. The Detroit Pistons, picking second, chose Isaiah Thomas, the guard who led Indiana to the NCAA title by averaging 16.0 points and 5.8 assists per game last season.
The other first-round selections: New Jersey, forward Buck Williams, Maryland; Atlanta, forward Alvin Williams, North Carolina State; Phoenix, forward Danny Virves, Utah; Chicago, forward Orlando Woolridge, Notre Dame; Kansas City, center Steve Johnson, Oregon State; San Diego, forward Tom Chambers, Utah; Dallas, forward Bernard Robinson, Kansas State; New Jersey, forward Alvin Williams, North Carolina State; Detroit, forward Kelly Tripucka, Notre Dame; Utah, center Dan Scherzer, Arizona; Indiana, center Herb Williams, Ohio State; Portland, forward Jerry Lewis, Virginia; and Sacramento, forward Kevin Lusk, California.
New Jersey, forward Ray Tolbert, Indiana; Los Angeles, guard Mike McGee, Michigan; Philadelphia, forward Larry Nance, Cincinnati; Milwaukee, center Alton Lister, Arizona State; Philadelphia, guard Frank Braddy, Cleveland State; Boston guard Charles Brodley, Wakefield.

Boxer Faces Drug Charge
The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — World Boxing Association bantamweight champion Jeff Chandler has been arraigned on drug-possession charges after police stopped him Sunday for a traffic violation and found a small quantity of marijuana and a white powder believed to be cocaine. Chandler was released on his own recognizance pending a hearing July 16.

Sanchez-Gomez Bout Set
United Press International
INGLEWOOD, Calif. — World Boxing Council featherweight champion Salvador Sanchez will defend his crown Aug. 21 in Las Vegas against WBC super-bantamweight champion Wilfredo Gomez.



Otis Birdsong

Transactions
BASEBALL
HOUSTON — Traded pitcher Dan Scherzer to Cleveland for Larry Seligson, infielder.
MONTREAL — Acquired the restoration of Harry Rosnau, vice president and secretary-treasurer.
NEW YORK — Recalled Roy Seavans, pitcher, from Washington in exchange for the Rockets' second-round pick in 1981 and 1982.
NEW JERSEY — Traded Cliff Robinson, forward, to Kansas City for Otis Birdsong, guard, and a second-round 1981 draft choice. Sent the second-round draft choice they acquired from the Kings to Washington to complete an earlier trade.
SEATTLE — Signed Carl Boylston, center.
HOCKEY
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
MONTREAL — Signed Gerry Nelson, right winger, to a two-year contract plus an option year.
VANCOUVER — Hired Bruce Nelson, an associate coach, and signed him to a multiyear contract.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
CINCINNATI — Signed Sarona Samson, quarterback.

NASL Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
New York 11 4 29 19 22 66
Washington 8 5 26 21 22 44
Montreal 6 7 23 20 19 45
Toronto 4 10 19 24 19 43
WESTERN DIVISION
Atlanta 7 6 22 21 24 44
FL Lauderdale 8 6 19 15 16 59
Tampa Bay 6 9 24 21 23 53
Jacksonville 6 8 16 21 15 49
CENTRAL DIVISION
Chicago 10 3 20 14 24 54
Tulsa 7 4 22 19 19 59
Albuquerque 8 4 23 15 16 55
Dallas 12 3 19 16 18 61
Ottawa 6 7 19 12 18 49
WESTERN DIVISION
Los Angeles 8 5 18 11 17 45
San Diego 8 4 22 19 18 61
San Jose 7 7 19 13 18 49
California 6 7 12 13 12 49
NORTHWEST DIVISION
Seattle 8 7 25 26 30 74
Vancouver 8 5 26 15 23 71
Portland 7 5 20 18 15 61
Columbus 9 2 23 16 44
Edmonton 4 8 17 28 19 61

Arizona St. Wins Series
United Press International
OMAHA, Neb. — Arizona State defeated Oklahoma State, 7-4, Monday night to win the National Collegiate Association world series. Winning pitcher Kevin Dukes gave up two hits and two runs in 8½ innings of relief — starter Kendall Carter was reached for two runs in the first inning — and his teammates pounded five OSU pitchers for 13 hits.

Observer

Quit Growing Old!

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — It becomes increasingly obvious that very few Americans can afford to grow old any more. What with inflation eroding your nest egg, the impending crackdown on Social Security and so on, old age has become a luxury for the few.



Baker

A lot of people who are busy growing old right now are just going to have to stop it. I lunched the other day with a fellow who spent the hour grousing about how retirement was going to drive him into poverty. It was hard to sympathize with him.

advice to foolish youngsters and tipping flunkies with dimes on my birthdays.
In fact, I flung myself rather vigorously into the pursuit of the vice and even tried to speed up the process. I well remember — what fools we were in those days! — monkeying with a draft card to become 21 when I was only 19. (Bear was illegal under 21 at that time.)

It took the Arabs to wear us from the gasoline; the government has done the job for oldness. Finally, it confesses that it was fooling us all those years. Ain't gonna be no dimes to give the flunkies on birthdays under the palm trees. Ain't gonna be no palm trees either, old-timer, unless you spent the useful years studying tax avoidance and got dimes tucked away in a Swiss bank.

'Barnum' and Coleman

Producing a Hit Play Involves More Rings Than a Circus

By Michael Zwerin
LONDON — The fact that "Barnum" turned out to be a big hit left Cy Coleman with mixed emotions.
True, it was the first Broadway play he had produced and it was gratifying and profitable, and he gets invited to fancy dinners and parties in Paris and London while consulting on the European productions (spending several weeks on the Riviera in between).



Cy Coleman: "A Broadway producer is a garbage dump."

He knows from all the hits he's been involved with as a composer that a musical comedy is a living breathing thing and that the producer is like a doctor, always on call; if the trombone player has a stomach ache tonight, he's going to hear about it. "A Broadway producer is a garbage dump," he says. Still, it was a new challenge and he was selling foreign rights, it wasn't as though he had to sit in every single box office with a satchel counting the cash. But he seems to be making a lot of house calls in any case, and "Barnum" is a complicated case.

production involved 46 people crossing the Atlantic a total of 115 times and 479 transatlantic phone calls. P.T. Barnum would certainly have been pleased.
But Cy Coleman is a musician at heart. He performed at the piano in Steinway Hall, Town Hall and Carnegie Hall between the ages of 6 and 9. He went to New York's prestigious High School of Music and Art and after graduation began to build a profitable career playing cocktail jazz piano in smart Manhattan rooms. "If you trip on an East Side street you're liable to fall into a club I've played," he said.

Success came quickly. Coleman played easy music and people liked it and the money seemed reward enough. His cocktail style was not much appreciated by the hard-core jazz fraternity, but it did not seem to bother him. He began to be a personage in the New York society world.
He wrote a series of his songs, including "Witchcraft," "Pass Me By" and "The Best Is Yet To Come." He wrote the music for hit Broadway plays, including "Sweet Charity," "See Saw," "Wildcat" and "Little Me." He played a concert version of his material with the Pittsburgh Symphony and other orchestras.

Actress Jane Fonda and her husband, Tom Hayden, have been granted visas for an appearance at the University of Johannesburg, the Rand Daily Mail reported. Their arrival date remains a secret for security reasons, the paper reported. A spokesman for the student council at the university previously said the pair would speak June 15. The pair would confine their comments to the issue of academic freedom.

Lady Di didn't make it (Queen Elizabeth reportedly did not approve) but Prince Charles did. In what may well be his last public appearance abroad before he gets married next month, the prince presided at a charity ball at the British Embassy in Paris Monday night given by the British ambassador, Sir Reginald Hibbert, for United World College, founded in 1962 by Lord Mountbatten to bring together young people from different racial, political and philosophical backgrounds. Prince Charles became president of the organization in 1978, when Lord Mountbatten became its honorary president. There are now colleges in Wales, Singapore and Vancouver. A fourth agricultural one, catering to the Third World's needs, is being planned in Venezuela. The 800 franc-a-copy black-ink affair (which brought in 350,000 francs for the charity) included a lot of pro-drawer French and a fair sprinkling of British guests. The list included the usual rich and beautiful, a political cross-section of Mitterrand (the president's brother, Robert with his wife, son and daughter) and Giscard d'Estaing (Olivier, brother of the former French president and himself head of the French committee), and Prince Albert of Monaco, freshly graduated from Amherst, and his younger sister, Princess Stephanie, who wrote white for her first debut. They were accompanied by their mother, Princess Grace, in pale blue, matching her eyes. For Prince Charles, the evening started with a 22-person dinner party at the Agba Khan (he is one of the major benefactors, along with Fiat's Giovanni Agnelli and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat) and Olivier Giscard d'Estaing. The very British menu included salmon and lamb and a tiered cake in the shape of three ostrich feathers — a reminder of Prince Charles' royal crest. On one side there was the Welsh Guard on

chess, on the other Regine and a disco. Prince Charles danced non-stop, including with Regine, but never twice with the same woman. During the evening, he confided that his biggest regret is that Lord Mountbatten had not lived to meet Lady Diana, "because he would have loved her righteousness."
Ooops. In a story on James Calmes on this page yesterday, Rosalind Russell was identified as an ardent fan of the designer. Miss Russell died in 1976.
Actor Henry Fonda, 76, who spent a month in Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles for diagnostic evaluation of a heart condition, has been sent home in satisfactory condition. Fonda, who was honored at the last Academy Awards with a special Oscar for "brilliant accomplishments and enduring contributions to the art of the motion picture," has had several serious illnesses in recent years.

Barbara Mandrell won or shared four awards at the Music City News Cover Awards show at the Grand Ole Opry House in Nashville. Miss Mandrell was voted female vocalist of the year for the second time in the last three years and was also chosen top star. Her network television show, "Barbara Mandrell and the Mandrell Sisters," was voted television show of the year and she and her sisters, Louise and Mimi, were voted No. 1 comedy act.

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